

D-3369

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

April 26,

No. D. 3369
Date 27. 1. 4. 1932.

China Times and other local newspapers:

COLONEL WEN YING SING COMMENDED FOR ARRESTING HEADS OF THE
SOUTH-EASTERN SELF-DEFENCE ARMY.

Mr. Wu Tieh Chen, Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, has received a telegram from General Chiang Kai Shek, Chief of the Military Affairs Committee, commencing having arrested Chiang Ming Chi and other important members of the South-Eastern Self-Defence Army, which organ is prejudicial to the Republic of China.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 3369

9.5.32
24.3.32

Extract from Intelligence Report

Alleged Rebel Extradited to Chinese Authorities.

Tsiang King-tsih who was arrested at 744 Z Wei Li, Seymour Road, on a Shanghai Special District Court warrant (issued at the instance of the Bureau of Public Safety) charging him with being a rebel, appeared on remand on March 23, when the Court granted the application of the Bureau of Public Safety that he be extradited.

Extract from Intelligence Report 22.3.32.

Alleged rebel - Court proceedings

Tsiang Ming-tsih who was arrested at 744 Sze Wei Li, Seymour Road, on March 19 on a Shanghai Special District Court warrant (issued at the request of the Bureau of Public Safety), charging him with being a rebel, appeared before Court on March 21 when representatives of the Bureau of Public Safety applied for his extradition. The Court, however, ruled that the Safety Bureau had not made out a prima facie case and ordered a remand until 23 to enable the Bureau to produce two prisoners in its custody who had implicated the accused.

Extract from Chinese Newspapers Translation

21.3.32.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

Statements taken personally from Instigators of the
South-Eastern Self-Defence Army

According to information secured by a report of the Kyo Min News Agency, after the extradition of the prisoners of the South-Eastern Self-Defence Army from the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court to the Public Safety Bureau, Colonel Vung Ying Shing, Chief of the Bureau, instructed the Investigation Office of the 3rd Section to undertake the responsibility for conducting the examination of the case. Strict inquiries have been in progress and the truth of the case has gradually come out. A report on the case has been submitted respectively to the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai for instructions.

On the afternoon of March 20, Wong Yee Nghoh, Chief of the Military Department of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, in company with his assistants, visited the offices of the Public Safety Bureau, and ordered the offenders of the South-Eastern Self-Defence Army to be brought before him when he personally secured their statements.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
March C. & B. REGISTRY	
No. D	3369
Date	2.15.32

Political (S)

Arrest of alleged rebel

As a result of a statement made by one of the ten Chinese arrested in the Great Eastern Hotel on March 12 and subsequently extradited to the Chinese Authorities on a charge of plotting a coup d'etat at Mantao, one Tsing Ming-taih (蔣明極), a Szechuenese who claimed to be one time secretary and advisor to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Li Yuan-hung, Yuan Shih-kai and Feng Kuo-tsang during their respective regimes, was arrested at 744 Sze Wei Li, Seymour Road at 12 noon March 12 on a Special District Court Warrant charging him with being a rebel. He will appear ^{before} the Court to-day when the Chinese Authorities will apply for his extradition.

*Attach
to file.*

Extract from Chinese Newspapers Translation

17.3.32.

Members of the South-Eastern Self-Defence Army questioned
by the Bureau of Public Safety

All ten men including one Chang Min Yuan of the South-Eastern Self-defence Army organized in the Datung Hotel, after careful investigation by the Court, were sent the day before yesterday to the Bureau of Public Safety of the Shanghai Special District where they were questioned one by one during the night. According to the statement unanimously confirmed by the ten men, the Southern-Eastern Self-defence Army is an organization the principle of which is national salvation in resisting Japan.

They regretted they were unable to proceed to the front to fight for the Nation and refused to admit that they had any other purposes. Furthermore, they stated that formerly they had all been high military officers, possession excellent records, so they will never permit themselves to attempt any violation of the law.

The Bureau of Public Safety reported the matter to the higher officials and the case may be submitted in the near future to Nanking for final investigation.

In its issue of March 16th the "Kuo Nan Wan Ker" reports the following on the above cases:

Rumoured that South-Eastern Self-defence Army
Organized by the Japanese

According to the information from the Bureau of Public Safety, it appears that the purposes for organizing the South-Eastern Army are rather puzzling. Chief Police Officer Wang of the Bureau was approached with the proposal to serve

as Divisional Commander of the 3rd Division. Wang pretended to accept the appointment, but privately reported this matter to Mr. Wen, the chief of the Bureau of Public Safety. Further investigations disclosed that the above Army was formed in accordance with instructions from a certain Chinese, named Chow, and arms and ammunitions were supplied by the Japanese. It appears that the sole object of this organization was to seize political reign of powers of Shanghai and destroy the good order at present prevailing in Nantao.

March 12

No. D. 3367

Date 5.1.32

Political

**Arrest of Revolutionaries - Plot to overthrow Bureau
of Public Safety and establish a new government**

*attach
to file
1/4/3*

The eleven men arrested on March 12 at the request of the Public Safety Bureau for plotting the overthrow of the Public Safety Bureau and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai were arraigned before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on the morning of March 15, 1932, when the 11th accused **Lin Wei-sun (林伟光)** was released on security and the remainder remained in custody "for the time being". The eleven accused again appeared before the same Court at 1.30 p.m. the same day when the following judgment was handed down:-

"All the accused, together with the evidence and articles seized, are allowed to be handed over with the exception of **Lin Wei-sun (林伟光)**, 11th accused, who is to find security and surrender himself to the Public Safety Bureau Authorities in case he is required."

March

16,

32.

Dear Blackburn,

With reference to your telephone message, I find that the statements were inadvertently detached from my letter and am now sending them to you herewith. I wish to express regret for any inconvenience caused to you by this error.

Yours sincerely,



A.D. Blackburn Esquire,

H.B.M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai,

Recd. 16.

16/3 32 S.P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL BOARD
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 3569
Date 15.3.32.

March 15,

32.

Dear

I send herewith a copy of a
detective report on the case of conspiracy
to overthrow the various organs in Chinese
controlled territory at Shanghai which ex-
ercise authority in the name of the Municip-
ality of Greater Shanghai.

Yours sincerely,

Signed by T. P. Givens.

Boone,
Stephens,

* Encl. 1.
15/3 32 W.P.

N.



POLICE FORCE.
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

P. O. Box No. 123

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTER
S. B. D. 3969
18. 3. 32

March 18, 1932.

Dear Blackburn

I send herewith a copy of a
detective report on the stage of conspiracy
to overthrow the various organs in Chinese
controlled territory at Shanghai which ex-
ercise authority in the name of the Municip-
ality of Greater Shanghai together with copies
of the statements made by the prisoners who are
at present being held in custody for particip-
ating in that plot.

Yours sincerely,

* Encl. 2.
18/3 31. W.P.

File JH

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(CRIME BRANCH) ~~Memorandum~~

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai

14 8 1932

To

Information.
British Consulate
(Mr. Blackburn) would
like copy if you
agree.

L. Chao
S.C. (cr)

Yes

2

14/3

Copy sent to
Mr. Blackburn
on March 15, 32

W. H.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 3368
Station
etc. 14 3 32
Date March 14, 1932

Subject (in full) Arrest of 'Revolutionaries' in the Settlement

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

At 4.10 p.m. March 12, members of the Public Safety Bureau requested assistance from Louza Station to arrest persons who were using Rooms 29 and 34 of the Great Eastern Hotel, Kin Wo Kan, off Nanking Road as a meeting place where they were plotting the overthrow of the Public Safety Bureau and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. A party of Municipal Police attended and the following nine persons were arrested:

Lee Ming-tsoong	(李敏宗)
Li Sing-ngoh	(李强我)
Soong Suh-tsang	(宋式漳)
Chou Tsz-zah	(周子石)
Chau Keng-zung	(周耕臣)
Iung Ngoh-ding	(尹玉亭)
Woong Zoong-zung	(王仲仁)
Sung Ngoh-su	(孙玉书)
Tsang Ming-yuen	(陆明远)

A quantity of papers, chops and letters of appointment were seized showing the arrested men to belong to an organization known as the "Headquarters of the South-Eastern Self Defence Army" (东南自卫军). At 9.30 p.m. on the same day Municipal Police with the assistance of members of the French Police and Nantao Police searched the home of the 2nd accused Lee Sing-ngoh (李强我) at 7 Rue Chapsal and seized a suitcase containing documents and correspondence and in addition visited the home of the third accused Soong Suh-tsang (宋式漳) at 26 Sing Ming Taung Alleyway, Rue Brenier de Montmorand where a box containing documents and correspondence was seized and the two persons as follows

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

-2-

Station,
Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

found on the premises, taken into custody

Soong Pah-dau

(宋柏濤)

Zau Wei-sien

(曹蔚先)

The seizure at this address, on examination, however, proved of no value and had no bearing on the case.

From statements made by the accused copies of which are attached it appears that the Public Safety Bureau and the offices of the various organs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai were to be occupied by the South Eastern Self Defence Army at a certain time on March 13. The nucleus of this army was to consist of members of the Public Safety Bureau and the Merchants Volunteer Corps for which assistance \$100,000 was to be paid and 2,000 rifle supplied to the representative of the Bureau in question together with an assurance that no dismissal or change of the present staff of the Public Safety Bureau would be effected. The new army when formed would be commanded by General Chow Feng-chi (周鳳岐), who according to the statement of the first and principal accused Li Ming-tsoong, engineered the plot under the name of Li Ngoh (李鵬).

General Chou Feng-chi who resides at 146 Rue Pere Robert is notorious for his treachery against Lu Yung-hsiang (盧永祥), Tsuchun of Chekiang, when he^(he) was overthrown by Sun Chuan Fang and against the latter when the Nationalists entered Chekiang in 1927. For his desertion of Sun Chuan-fang the Nationalists appointed him commander of the 26th Army which occupied Chapei and Paoshan in 1927. He held this post for about six months when his command was given

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT
-3-

Station,
Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

to General Chen I (陈仪) owing to Chiang Kai-shek's doubt as to his, Chou's, loyalty. Again in December 1929 Chou planned a Coup d'Etat in Hangchow but the plot was discovered before maturity and Chou was forced to flee.

The statement of the 9th accused, Tsang Ming-yuen (张明远), a graduate of the Tokio Military Academy, shows him up as an individual who has lived on political and military intrigue for the past twenty four years and a very suitable man to assist in a plot of this kind.

The accused have been charged with Insurrection Contrary to Art. 103 of the C.C.R.C. and will appear before Court on March 14 when an application for their extradition will be made By the Chinese Authorities.

Thos Robertson

Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

I.B. (Brime)

Information and copies of forwarding to Commissioner of Police statements made by the prisoners, lists of articles discovered, and translations of papers discovered are attached hereunder.

J.H. Guineo

O. i/c Sp. Br.

14:3:33.

Soong Sih Tsang (宋式璋),

Changsha, Hunan.

C.D.I. Hobartson.

Laura Ste.

12/3/32

Clerk Liao Chun-chien

My name is Soong Sih Tsang (宋式璋), alias Soong Hei-ling (宋季良). I am 26 years of age and a native of Changsha, Hunan. I am married and have one son who lives with my wife at Changsha. I am chief of the Registration Department of the Kiangnan Arsenal.

At 7 years of age, I commenced my education in a primary school at Changsha and after studying there for 3 years I continued my studies in the King Yuh University at Hankow which I attended for 3 years studying literature. On graduating I returned to my native home and stayed there for 3 years maintaining myself on property left by my father who died when I was 3 years of age. At the end of that period I went to Hankow where I obtained employment as a clerk for 2 years with the Municipal Council of the Russian Consulate. On leaving the employment the Municipality of the Russian Consulate I became chief of the Correspondence Department of the Soviet Provincial Bank, Hankow for 3 months. I then took over the position as chief of the First Department of the Telegraph and Telephone Bureau of Soviet Province at a salary of \$120.00 per month which I received until April 1931. I then returned to my home at Changsha and in July of the same year I went to Beijing in Kiating to undergo lung treatment which lasted two months. In September 1931 I went to Beijing to study my English under Mr. Han who was then vice-consul at Hankow. On my return to Changsha in 1931 I went to Changsha and was appointed as chief of the Registration Department of the Kiangnan Arsenal.

the purchase of drainage machinery. During my visits I used to reside at the Lei Tsong (黎中) Hotel on Hankow Road. In Wuhu I was on friendly terms with Leo Ts Yuan (李子遠), magistrate of the Tu Wei (涂陂) Tsiang. How ei and Yuan (袁) were chairman of the Tu Wei (涂陂) Fellow Countrymen's Association in Wuhu, but I never met any persons belonging to any military or political circles. Following the closing down of the mines I returned to my native place where I remained for about one year during which period I visited Wuhu at irregular intervals for the purpose of calling on friends and relatives and in connection with the affairs of the mine. As this time I was 28 years old. On the 2nd day of the 1st moon 1932 (February 7, 1932) I left home and proceeded to Chi Tung (岐東) island near Haimen (海門), in response to a letter from a villager named Kwei Ts Kwong (桂子光), who is the chief of a police detachment at Chi Tung. I proceeded via the following route: From Wuhu to Nanking by steamer, thence by rail to Nanziang where I alighted; by boat to Leotian (羅店) and after walking to Liuho (流河), completed the journey to Chi Tung by boat. Upon arrival I was met by Kwei. I lived with him for twenty days and as he was unable to assist me to secure employment I returned to the mainland in company with one Tsong Ming (宗明), a training officer in the Chi Tung Police, who was proceeding to Shanghai for the purpose of making some purchases. The letter I had received from Kwei was left at Chi Tung, and prior to my departure Kwei gave me \$50. We landed at Liuho and proceeded to Nanziang. Here we obtained a lift in a Red Cross car as far as Chenja. At this place we stayed one night and on the following day continued our journey to Shanghai in company with a Kampo sculler who acted as guide. On arrival in the Ferry Road district we crossed the Creek (Soochow) and entered into the Settlement. Here we parted company with our guide after paying him 20 cents. Tsong Ming, and I went to the Tsong Chung (宗昌) lodging house on

- 3 -

I only stayed a few moments and then went to the barber's. On going back after an absence of one hour to Room 28, I found about six persons among whom were Tsang Ning Yuen and Li Singteh. I seated myself in a corner of the room and observed that the table was covered with papers. I heard one man dressed in a khaki coloured uniform, Wong Tsang Tsung (王仲仁), say to Li Ning Tsung that every thing was ready and they were going to the Municipal polity of Greater Shanghai to-morrow morning, March 12.

A few minutes later the police arrived and arrested every one in the room.

Li Ning Tsung appears to be the head of the movement at the Great Eastern and one named Tsang Ning is responsible for the entire activities.

COPY

The following is the statement of Lee Min Tsong ()
native of Anhwei taken by me D.I. Ross.
at Louza on the 12.3.32 and interpreted by Clerk Zung.

My name is Lee Min Tsong (李錦宗), 29 years of age
and a native of Hu-wei (合肥), Hsien, Anhwei. I am married
and have four children. My wife and family are at my native
place. I studied for a number of years at a private school in
Hu Wei. On attaining the age 21 I came to Shanghai with the
object of visiting a relative named Van Ngho Ling (范毓麟),
Chief of Staff to General Lu Yung Hsiang (盧永祥). I was
unable to find him so I called on a friend of my father named
General Ching Ngho Tsong (程金松), in General Lu Yung Hsiang's
Agency, who lived in the neighbourhood of the Head Post Office.
The exact address I am unable to recall to memory. On the
recommendation of General Ching I proceeded to Canton where I
entered the Whangpo Military Academy. In this institution I
studied infantry manoeuvres for about three months when I was
compelled to discontinue owing to sickness brought on by the
unfavourable climatic conditions. The president of the
academy was General Chiang Kai Shek. I then returned to my
native place and lived with my parents who are still alive.
My father's name is Lee Tsung Hui (李正偉). He is not connected
with any political party and is a principal shareholder in a
steam launch company. Sometime later I went to Wuhu, Anhwei
to enter the employ of the Tsan Li (振利) Coal Mining Co. as
assistant manager. In this concern my father holds shares
to the amount of 25,000. In this capacity I worked until
1930, when the company suspended operations following the
flooding of the river and consequent loss of the coal mines.
While in Wuhu I had occasion to visit Shanghai on several occasions.

the purchase of drainage machinery. During my visits I used to reside at the Wei Tsong (魏中) Hotel on Hankow Road. In Wuhu I was on friendly terms with Leo Ts Yuan (李子袁), magistrate of the Wu Wei (无为) Hsien, Anwei and Yuan Ter Chu (袁树枢), chairman of the Huh Wei (合肥) Fellow Countrymen's Association in Wuhu, but I never met any persons belonging to any military or political circles. Following the closing down of the mines I returned to my native place where I remained for about one year during which period I visited Wuhu at irregular intervals for the purpose of calling on friends and relatives and in connection with the affairs of the mine. As this time I was 28 years old. On the 2nd day of the 1st moon 1932 (February 7, 1932) I left home and proceeded to Chi Tung (岐东) island near Haimen (海门), in response to a letter from a villager named Kwei Ts Kwong (桂树功), who is the chief of a police detachment at Chi Tung. I proceeded via the following route: From Wuhu to Nanking by steamer, thence by rail to Nanziang where I alighted; by boat to Loctien (罗店) and after walking to Liuho (刘河) completed the journey to Chi Tung by boat. Upon arrival I was met by Kwei. I lived with him for twenty days and as he was unable to assist me to secure employment I returned to the mainland in company with one Tsung Ming (宗明), a training officer in the Chi Tung Police, who was proceeding to Shanghai for the purpose of making some purchases. The letter I had received from Kwei was left at Chi Tung, and prior to my departure Kwei gave me \$50. We landed at Liuho and proceeded to Nanziang. Here we obtained a lift in a Red Cross car as far as Changhai. At this place we stayed one night and on the following day continued our journey to Shanghai in company with a Kungsoo scullie who acted as guide. On arrival in the Ferry Road district we crossed the creek (Soochow) and entered into the Settlement. Here we parted company with our guide after paying him 20 cents. Tsung Ming and I went to the Tsung Chang (宗昌) lodging house on

Avenue Joffre, where we rented a room in Tsong's name, for one day. The date of our arrival in Shanghai, was on the 2nd day of the 2nd Moon, 1932 (March 8, 1932). During the afternoon of this date I was loitering on the footpath outside the lodging house when I observed a kinsman of mine named Lee Ngh (李訥) walking along the same footpath in a westerly direction. I approached and stopped him and after conversing together on general matters we entered the lodging house. The last time I saw Lee was at my native place about 3 years ago, and I had no idea that he was in Shanghai. At this time Tsong was absent, he having gone out shopping. I told Lee about my visit to Chi Tung and my unsuccessful search for employment. After hearing my story he instructed me to remove to the Wei Tsong (魏聰) hotel on Hankow Road and rent a room there. At the same time he handed me \$100 to meet any expenses I may incur. I immediately vacated the Tsong Chong and went to the Wei Tsong, but as I was unable to get a room at this place I then tried the Great Eastern Hotel, where I rented room No. 29 at a rate of \$8 per day. Later I also rented room No. 34. Both rooms were registered in my name. After removing from the lodging house on Avenue Joffre I never saw Tsong Ming again and I believe that he has returned to Chi Tung. As I could not rent a room at the Wei Tsong hotel I chalked a message on the hotel notice board for the information of Lee Ngh, who had planned to visit me, that I had gone to the Great Eastern Hotel. About two hours after renting room 29 at the Great Eastern Hotel Lee Ngh called upon me. He told me about the inefficiency of General Chiang's government and the necessity of establishing a self defense force to protect Chinese territory and in this connection he had received instructions from the Chinese government, authorizing him to organize the South Eastern Self Defense Army (東南自衛軍). Lee also told me that a North Eastern Self Defense Army (東北自衛軍) had already been organized in Manchuria. He did not tell me what the government of the North had done.

where its headquarters were located. He said that he had been appointed Commander in Chief of the South Eastern Army but did not, however, produce any documents regarding his appointment. He produced two crops one large and one small, bearing the characters Commander in Chief South Eastern Self Defence Army (東南自衛軍). Sometimes he left them in a drawer in a table in the room and at times he took them away with him. He visited me frequently at irregular intervals and on one occasion spent a night in the room. He brought several paper bundles to the hotel containing documents relating to letters of appointment for the posts of officers in the South Eastern Self Defence Army. He also brought several flags wrapped up in parcels. He ~~zhuxuan~~ did not offer me any appointment but I was hoping to receive a post as staff officer. He told me to receive callers to collect mail matter and to allow no strangers to enter the room and to keep a careful watch on the documents and the contents of the room. He did not promise me anything in return for my services and had engaged me simply because I was unemployed. Among the visitors to room 20 was Wang Ming (王明) the Chief of the Main Police Squad of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau. He only visited this room on one occasion. This was on March 11, 1932. Wang Ming had been appointed commander of the 3rd Division of the South Eastern Self Defence Army. He told Lee Ngah and myself that the policemen under his command would be incorporated in the proposed 3rd Division. When Wang Ming called he was accompanied by Liang Sheng (梁生), Chief of the 1st Squad of the Nantao Police, Wang Leung Tung (王榮通) (in custody), a military training officer of the Great China University during the past two years, and one Han Yih Van (韓一凡) whose occupation I do not know. Wang Sheng Ming discussed with Lee Ngah about the transformation of the Nantao Police into the 3rd Division of the South Eastern Self Defence Army, after which Lee Ngah left the hotel, giving me instructions to

entertain Ong King and Tong's ~~and~~ men to a dinner party. Nothing particular was discussed at the subsequent dinner. Lee Ngoh did not attend.

At 8 a.m. to-day March 12 Kiang Sung Dau, Wong Zoong Zung (in custody) and Zau Yih Van came to room 34 which was also opened by me on instructions from Lee Ngoh. Wong Zoong Zung then came to Room 29 and asked Lee Ngoh to go to Room 34, but Lee told me to go on his behalf. I went to Room 34 and asked Kiang Sung Dau (叶少达) if Wong King had made any demands. Kiang said that he had and then wrote down the following three demands:-

- 1) Payment of \$100,000.
- 2) Supply of 2,000 rifles.
- 3) No dismissal or change of the present staff of the Public Safety Bureau.

I then took the demands and showed them to Lee Ngoh (李嘉) who was waiting in Room 29. Lee Ngoh wrote the following reply:-

- 1) Payment of \$50,000 after one week.
- 2) Supply of 1,000 rifles.
- 3) Fully accepted.

I handed the answer to Kiang who then demanded that \$10,000 be paid on March 12. Lee Ngoh promised to pay \$5,000. on the afternoon of the same day. At 2 p.m., Kiang Sung Dau, Wong Zoong Zung (in custody) and Zau Yih Van came to Room 34. Shortly after their arrival, Tsau Tsu Suk (苏子素) (in custody), who had been sent by Lee Ngoh, also came to room 34, and handed over to Kiang \$5,000. Kiang then gave Tsau a receipt for this amount bearing the signature of Wong King. Upon receiving the money, Kiang told Tsau that Wong King would come to see Lee Ngoh and all Lee's men at 4 p.m. March 12. I was present when the money was paid but took no part in the transaction.

However, about 3 p.m. the room was raided by the police and the occupants, including myself, arrested.

(After the completion of the above, Lee Min Tseong made the following statement which differs with somewhat with his original).

Li Min Tseong is my real name and I have never at any time used any other name.

At the age of 19, I joined the Chekiang Military School then located at Hsueh(許), Chekiang. I completed my course in 6 months and was then appointed Commander of the 5th Battalion of the Chekiang Guerrilla Troops stationed at Hsueh. This post I held for about four months after which I proceeded to my native place. After staying at home for about one year, I left for Canton to enter the Whangpo Military Academy. I remained there about 3 months and then returned to my native place owing to illness. I stayed at home until the 10th year of the Republic (1927) when I came to Shanghai and joined the 20th Army, under General Chow Yang Chi(周鳳岐) as Commander of the Supplementary Regime then stationed in Chapei. I and my troops assisted in dismantling the Laborers' Army in Chapei in 1927.

About June, 1927, General Chow Yang Chi resigned owing to a divergence of opinion with General Chiang Kai Shek. I also resigned, and returned to my native place in Anhui, and engaged in the business I have mentioned in my previous statement.

I am strongly anti-Communist and I am not a traitor. Owing to my dissatisfaction with the administration of the Huking Government, I am always anxious to do something to save my country. So far I know the South Eastern Self Defense Army, which has just started to be organized, is purely for the purpose of resisting foreign invasions, and in this connection I understand that the plans to organize the army is well known to the commanders of the 20th Route Army, with whom certain persons are said to have made arrangements.

Lee Ngah, who is mentioned in my previous statement,

7.

and Chow Veng Chi are the one and same person.

Li Sing Ngoh (李醒我).

White Ching, Homan

C.D.I. Robertson.

Louisa Stn.

12/3/32

Clerk Liao Chung-chien

My name is Li Sing Ngoh (李醒我), alias Li Sau Tseng (李仕營), native of White Ching (懷慶) in the province of Homan. I am 38 years old. I am married and have one son who is now with my wife in Homan. I am the son of Li Tsuen Chin (李春春), who was a medicine dealer in Hankow and who died 10 years ago. My mother lives at White Ching. At 8 years of age, I commenced my education under a private tutor until I was 19 years old when I obtained an appointment as Liaison Officer of the 18th Independent Brigade under Yu Pei Fu at Ichang which I retained until I was 27 years of age. I then secured an appointment with General Yang Jen (楊森) as officer of the Administration Department of his forces. I held the latter position for four years and then went to reside in Hankow for three years during which time I was unemployed. In the following year (1928), I was appointed an Inspector of the Administration Office of the 2nd Special District (Hankow formerly Russian Concession) of Hankow administration. At that time Wang Shih-piao (宋式鏞), who is now Chief of the Homan Arsenal, was in charge of the office. About eight months later that office was abolished and in consequence, I found my self out of employment but continued to live in Hankow. In 1930 I was appointed Chief of the Inspection Office of the Tso Tsing Yang Railway Station (Tso Tsing Yang Station on the Hsin Hsing Railway to Peking), which position I only held for four months because the office was established by the Tso Tsing Yang Railway Co. and the Chinese officials (宋式鏞) who were transferred to Hankow. At that time the Tso Tsing Yang

Li Sing Nghoh

- 2 -

Commander of the 25th Division, a former acquaintance, offered me a position as a military advisor. With the intentions of seeking the assistance of Soong Shi-piao (宋式驊), to find me a more lucrative position I came to Shanghai at the beginning of December, 1931, and succeeded in being appointed an Inspector of the Kiangnan Arsenal at a salary of \$80.00 per month. On my arrival in Shanghai I took up residence alone at No. 7 San Tsh Fung (三德坊), Rue Chapoul, French Concession. I still retain my position in the Kiangnan Arsenal and under the instructions of Soong Shi-piao supervised the removal of the machinery of the Kiangnan Arsenal to Hangchow. Soong Shi-piao left for Hankow on the evening of March 11 by the steamer "Wush".

On the afternoon of March 11, Tsung Hing-yuan (張鳴遠), whom I met in Hankow about five years ago and who at that time was Staff Officer of the 25th Division, under the command of Chen Hing Shu, came to my home and invited me to dinner at 2.30 p.m. March 12 in the hall of the Great Eastern Hotel and at the same time he informed me that he would give me a job the nature of which he did not mention but I understood that it would be a position in military circles. At 9 a.m. March 12, Tsung Hing Yuan again came to my home and reminded me of my appointment and I agreed to go. At 1.30 p.m. I and my friend Soong Shi-piao, a brother officer who was sent by airplane to Hsiao Hsiao of the Great Eastern Hotel. On entering the hotel I was escorted by Soong Shi-piao and Soong Shi-piao, who were there and was other people in the hotel.

Li Sing Ngoh

- 3 -

named two men were introduced to me by Tsang Ming Yuen. Shortly afterwards we five men went to the ground floor of the hotel have tiffin. During the tiffin Tsang Ming Yuen and Li Ming Tsong said we are going to organize an army and requested the help of the remainder of the company. They further stated that the proposed army would assist the 19th Route Army to resist Japan. After further unimportant conversation we all left the dining room and went upstairs to the same floor where we entered another room the number of which I do not know. On entering the room Tsang Ming Yuen and Li Ming Tsong asked the boy to serve tea and cigarettes. While this was being done a man dressed in a Khaki uniform jacket (Wang Zoong Zung (王仲仁)) came in and said to Li Ming Tsong "Our men are coming" and then left. The police arrived immediately afterwards and arrested every one in the room.

Chou Taz-zah

Chekiang

(Supt. Robertson)

9 P.M.

March 15

D.I. Sih Ts Liang

My name is Chou Taz-zah. I am 29 years of age, native of Chekiang, and reside in room 33 Mah Kung lodging house, Route Chapel, French Concession. I graduated from the Yen Chi University, Kiangnan, in 1926 and went to Kiukiang where I was employed as postal and telegraph censor by the Kiukiang Defence Commissioner's Headquarters. I held this post for three months at the end of which period the Defence Commissioner and his troops moved to Chuchow, Chekiang, where they were reorganized and styled the 26th Revolutionary Army, commanded by General Chen Fung-shi. I was appointed officer-in-charge of the Telegraph Section of this army. In February 1927 the army arrived in Shanghai where I maintained my position until October of the same year following the resignation of Chen Fung-shi. I then went to Foochow and was appointed Chief Detective to the Salt Transportation Bureau. I held this post until March 1928 when I resigned following the Chief of the Bureau, Ying S Li (殷世璠) giving up his appointment. I came to Shanghai where I remained without employment until June 1929 when I was asked by Chang Ting-fan through my friend named Zak Leung fong (朱榮芳) who formerly served as a Battalion Commander under Chang Ting-fan, to assist him. Chang Ting-fan in the capacity of a secret representative of Li Tsung-jen in Shanghai, opposed Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship. This work ceased one month later when Chang Ting-fan left for Canton. From April to October 1930 I assisted Chang Tsiung (張宗) and Kuo Hing-yu (郭定遠) secret representatives of Chiang

Ya-hsiang, in Shanghai, in conducting an anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement. My assistance consisted of writing letters, deciphering codes and negotiating with the Shanghai representative of the Canton army. These efforts were without success. From October 1930 until the present I have had no employment, depending upon my relatives for my upkeep. My father is Chen Fuh-ting (陳復廷), manager of the Hong Kong Cotton Mill, Nathan Road. He, my father, and all my relatives are in Shanghai, where they went at the commencement of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. I have been offered a post as City Magistrate by the Chekiang Provincial Government but I have declined owing to my heart being weak.

In 1937 I met Li Ning-tung (李鼎新) at a dinner party given by a friend when Li claimed to be a commander of the 3rd Division of the 27th Army. Following that occasion we met several times and the acquaintanceship seemed to drop as we saw nothing of each other. On the morning of 7th of this month he sent a note to my home asking me to go to the Tung Chung lodging house, Avenue Joffre, near Rue Chapeau. A sum of money was given for the request. I thought the request a little strange but nevertheless I went to the Tung Chung lodging house the same day at about 10 a.m. and met Li Ning-tung alone when he told me that arrangements had been made whereby the Reserve Unit of the Bureau of Public Safety would come under the orders of one Li Hsueh (李鶴) as a ~~preliminary~~ step to organizing a Self-Defense Army. I do not know who Li Hsueh

is. I did not ask Li Ming-tsung who he, Li Ngan-shi, was as the matter was strictly secret. Li Ming-tsung told me that he wanted the service of people with diplomatic qualifications to assist in establishing understanding with the local representatives of the Foreign Powers. I promised to find such a person for him. I then went (on March 8) to see General Chou Feng-chi at 146 Rue Fane Robert and explained the matter to him, telling him what I wanted. General Chou appeared to be acquainted with the plot as he never put any questions to me. I went to General Chou Feng-chi's house again on the morning of March 9 when General Chou said he had seen Wellington Koo who organizes with the aim of an army composed of merchant volunteers and police to defend Mantao as the Japanese would not attack such a force in that it would not be termed military. On the morning of March 10 Li Ming-tsung again sent his card to my lodgings informing me that he had removed to the Great Eastern Hotel. I went there the same day at 9 a.m. when I saw Li Ming-tsung who introduces me to two others in his room. These men were named Shen Zhi-shou (武澤秋), a training officer of the Bureau of Public Safety, and Wang Ling (王齡), a military training officer of the Great China University. I informed them of General Chou's interview with Mr. Wellington Koo whereupon Shen expressed his willingness to carry on the organization of the proposed army. I then withdrew as I thought they wanted to discuss secret military matters. I then went to the home of General Chou Feng-chi to inform him that Li Ming-tsung had

decided to put his plans for the organization of a defense army into execution.

On March 11 (at 5.30 p.m.) I went to the Great Eastern Hotel where I saw Li Ming-teung who introduced me to Huang Ming, Chief of the Reserve Unit of the Public Safety Bureau. Huang Ming expressed his desire to be appointed Divisional Commander having sole control over the Public Safety Bureau to which Li Ming-teung agreed on the condition that by the night of March 12 the Defense Army should be formally established and that the flags of the Army be hoisted at Shantao. Huang Ming promised to give an answer personally at 9 a.m. March 12. In the room there were two others; one was Fung Ling and the other named Zao, brought by Huang Ming. I left at 5.00 p.m. while the four persons were taking dinner. Li Ming-teung told me he was in the employ of one Li Shantao. Li Ming-teung did not say who Li Shantao was or what remuneration he, Li Ming-teung, would receive.

At 9.45 a.m. March 12 I went to the Great Eastern Hotel and found Li Ming-teung, Fung Ling, Zao and another Chinese whom he introduced to me under the name Kiang Sung-tao (江声涛) as Group Commander of the Reserve Unit, the latter two representing Huang Ming. Li then told me that Huang Ming had sent these two representatives here and demanded \$100,000.00, 2,000 rifles and five appointments for himself in the unit or division under him, that he had agreed to give 1,500 rifles and pay 300,000 respectively in ten or

seven days time after the inauguration of this army, and free appointment. Meanwhile I saw Li holding ^{one containing these conditions and another} a paper slip containing as item indicating that \$100,000 as reward and expenses would be given to Hwang immediately on the day following the inauguration of the army. These two slips were subsequently handed to Kiang Sung-tao. Li further instructed them to ask Hwang Hing whether he accepted these conditions or not, whereupon Kiang indicated that Hwang would most probably accept them, but ^{would come ready} to defray the expenses in starting the movement at 9 p.m. March 12. Hwang demanded that \$5,000 be issued to them at once. Li Hing-tung agreed to pay \$5,000 but asked them to consult with Hwang Hing first, whereupon Kiang Sung-tao and Wang Ling left with the two slips, while he remained in the hotel. Li Hing-tung having no money, consulted with me and in consequence I proceeded to Chen Fung-shi chi's home where I arrived at 10.30 a.m. I explained to Chen the situation and Chen promised to apply to Mr. Koo for assistance and instructed me to return for reply an hour later. After having spent an hour in visiting friends, I returned to Chen's home. Chen gave me \$5,000 in notes which he said was obtained from Mr. Koo. I brought the \$5,000 to Great Eastern Hotel where I reached at about 11.45 a.m. I saw Li Hing-tung in Room 20. When he told me that Hwang Hing had agreed and I told him that \$5,000 had been brought here; I then handed the money to him, whereupon we went to Room 24 where I found that Hwang and Chen had both returned, Hwang bringing him with small leather case. Li Hing-tung then handed the money to

Kiang Tung-tao who placed the notes on a table. While he was placing the notes into a leather case, Zao had a rough check of the notes. Li then in the presence of Kiang and others, handed me the receipt of \$3,000 as feed money for the Division signed by Huang Ming. Subsequently Kiang announced that Wang Ming would come at 4 p.m. the same day to have a last discussion on the matter and to fix the time for the starting of this movement. (Kiang, Zao and Wang Ming then left. I remained and took tiffin in the Dining Room with Li, one unknown person, and one Chung Ming Yuen, whom I knew on my visit to the Grand Eastern Hotel, through the introduction of Li who described him as Chief of Staff. I do not know when he entered this room. I returned to Room 34 at 4 p.m. with a view to learning the result of evening discussion by Huang Ming and found Li Hing-tung and Zao and two unknown persons, one of whom was writing. I then asked Li whether Huang had come or not. Li did not give a clear reply. A few moments later Zao left. I then informed Li of a report to the effect that the Chinese authorities would take special precautions to-night for they had received information about possible uprising by agitators. Just at that time Chinese and Japanese Foreigners, armed with pistols, entered us. They searched our persons and the room.

Chow Keng-sung (周幹臣)

Anhui

C. D. I. Robertson

Louisa Stn.

14/3/32

Clark Lane

My name is Chow Keng-sung, aged 33, native of Anhui. I am married and reside with my wife and daughter at 86 Rue de la Li, Rue Brenier de Montmorand. I had four children, three sons and a daughter. Two of my sons are dead. My second son was killed last year in Kiangai when serving in General Sung Lien-chen's army operating against the Communists. My third son who was a sub-and lieutenant served in the 87th Division of 5th Route Army and was recently killed near Kiangwan whilst operating against the Japanese. I was informed of his death by my eldest son named Chow Tsah-sung (周子興) who is a secretary employed by the Public Safety Bureau in Tsingtao. I was born at Hanchow Anhui where my father was an officer in the Imperial Army. When six years of age I commenced my education under a private tutor engaged by my family and studied under him until I was 17 years of age. I then joined the Imperial Military School at Hsiao Jan (小井), Chihli and six years later was chosen with 33 others on the instructions of Yuan Shih-kai to continue my military studies at the Military Academy, Tokio. I attended the Military Academy at Tokio for three years and returned with the 33 others to Tientsin where I was appointed Staff Officer under Yuan Shih-kai. I was then 26 years of age. After serving in my latter capacity as Staff Officer for six months I was transferred to the 13th Brigade of the Imperial Forces stationed at Chum King-shan, Chihli. One year later the 13th Brigade was transferred to Chankiang (昌江) near Kiangwan, Kiangai.

Four years later I was appointed Colonel of the Artillery Battalion of the 18th Brigade and 12 months afterwards was promoted Commander of the Artillery Regiment of the same Brigade. In the year of the Revolution (1910) the 18th Brigade of the Imperial Forces was reorganized into the 19th Division of the army of the Chinese Republic and still remain at Chin Kiang (江陰). Four years later when Tong Kuei-teang (胡漢民) was Military Governor of Kiangsu Province, the 19th Division was transferred from Chin Kiang to Hankow where I served with it for one year and was then granted extended leave owing to sickness. I returned to my native home at Hsuehchow and six weeks later was appointed Chief Staff Officer of the Special District of Tsien Shan (前山) North West of Chihli and North Anhal. I held this appointment for one year and retired to live in Peking. I lived in Peking for two years and when Li Tsung-hsiang was appointed Military Governor of Chekiang Province he invited me to serve as his private counsellor which position I held for three years and was then appointed by the Government as Chief Staff Officer to Li Tsung-hsiang. I held this position for two years and retired immediately prior to the outbreak of hostilities between the forces of Li Tsung-hsiang and Chi Shu-yuan (Chekiang - Kiangsu Civil War) to live in Yatan Rd, (I cannot recollect the number of the house) Shanghai for two years. During the period of my stay in Shanghai I was not engaged in any activity whatsoever. I was appointed advisor to the Peking Government and served in a military capacity

for one year at the end of that time I brought my family to Shanghai where they took up residence at 3 Pu Lung Li (off 8).
Lue Fere Robert and I returned to Tientsin to undergo medical treatment but occasionally returned to Shanghai to visit my family. I removed from 3 Pu Lung Li, Lue Fere Robert to my present address about six years ago. During the time I lived at Tientsin I was not employed in any capacity as I suffered from lung trouble and all my friends had retired from active service. I returned to Shanghai at the end of November 1931 and have remained here since. During the time I was in the service of Lu Young-hsiang about 5 years ago, I met Sung Ngoh-su (3823), then employed as an Inspector in the Hangchow Mint, and we became friends since that time. Sung Ngoh-su has been under me at various intervals as a student. He lives on Jessfield Road and visits me frequently. About 12 noon to-day, Sung Ngoh-su came to my house and told me that Tsung Ming-yuen who was one of the 53 officers who went with me to the Military Academy at Tokyo, wished to see me. I enquired of him where Tsung Ming-yuen was to be found and he replied "Room 20, Great Eastern Hotel". I then told Sung Ngoh-su that I wanted to go to the Shih Shung Tang Medicine Shop, Hankow Road and that I would visit Tsung Ming-yuen at the same time, and about 3 p.m. Sung Ngoh-su and I left my house to go and purchase the medicine. We took a Shanghai Tramway car at the Ha Shing to the corner of Hsueh and Chikling Roads where we alighted, walked north towards Hankow Road and passed out to Room 20, Great Eastern Hotel.

On entering the room, Tsang King-yuen was not there but two other gentlemen unknown to me were present. ~~As~~ As Sung ngoh-su and I sat down, Tsang King-yuen entered and after he enquired if I had had tiffin he gave me a cup of tea. At that moment the police arrived and searched me and then took me with the others to Louza Station. I went to the Great Eastern Hotel for no other purpose than to meet Tsang King-yuen for a friendly chat and if Tsang King-yuen or any other person can prove that I am engaged in any subversive activities I am quite willing to accept punishment.

Iung Ngh-ding (尹 廷 丁)

utu

U.S.I. 1000

Loan

March 13, 1942

Clerk Lee Wei-kong

My name is Iung Ngh-ding, age 38 years, and I am a native of Fuhai, Anhwei Province. I am married and my wife is at present in Fuhai. I never went to school and I am illiterate. I was a hawker at my native place for 8 years. When I was 25, I joined the Fuhai Salt Smuggling Prevention Corps as a Constable and stayed with this body until January 1, 1941 when it was dissolved. On January 15, 1941 (lunar calendar), I went to Linbo and joined the Salt Smuggling Prevention Corps there as a constable. I left Linbo on March 1, 1941 when the Japanese Forces occupied the place. I then took refuge at Soochow. I came to Shanghai via Smuggling and arrived on March 11. I came to Shanghai to visit a man named Woo Young Yeh who worked in Chapei. He was a servant to a Chinese family. I first met him in Fuhai where he was employed in a similar capacity. I again met him sometime last year when he came to Shanghai from Linbo to make some purchases. I however failed to locate him. I then came into the Settlement and walked to Nanking Road. At about 8 p.m. March 11, when I passing the Great Eastern Hotel I met a man named Lee Ming-tong. I knew this person in Fuhai where he kept a charcoal shop. I asked him when he came to Shanghai. He replied that he arrived from Fuhai two days ago. He then questioned me about myself and I told him that I arrived in Shanghai on March 11. He then asked me to come into the hotel as it was raining.

I went inside with him to his room No. 29. At 3 p.m. I left the hotel and to a bathhouse but I do not remember the name of the place or the road. I returned to Lee's room at the hotel about 7 p.m. About 9 p.m. I and Lee went to bed. I got up at 8 a.m. on March 12 and went out alone to a foodshop near the hotel. About 9 a.m. I returned to Lee's room and found that he had got up. I then turned out and walked about the hotel. A few minutes later 3 other men entered the room. I did not know these men so I left the room. I walked about the hotel until 11 a.m. when I saw the 3 men leave the room. I went back and saw Lee but he did not say anything. I left the room and ordered food which was served me in an unoccupied room. I finished eating at 12 noon and went for a walk about the hotel. About 4 p.m. I sat outside Lee's room No. 29 and a little while later a party of police of the Public Safety Bureau came. They took me into Room No. 29 but there was no one inside. They then searched and arrested me.

Wong Zoong-sung (王仲仁)

Kiangsu

D.S.I. Montgomery

Louza Station

March 13

Clerk Chao Shih-chow.

My name is Wong Zoong-zung (王仲仁) aged 35, native of Kiangsu. I was married in 1923 but my wife died the following year. I have no children of my own but have an adopted son, aged 5 years, living at my native place, Tung Tai (东台). I am at present employed as a military instructor at the Dah Hsia University, Jessfield Road, where I live; my pupils being students of the university who desire to have military training which consists of drilling. In addition to my work as a military instructor I undertake voluntarily to give lessons in reading to young children at the Pei Ming Elementary School which is near to the Dah Hsia University. The body of students to whom I give military instruction are not an "Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Army".

I was born at Tung Tai Hsien near Chinkiang. Between the ages of 12 and 15 years, I attended a small school at my native village after which I attended the Sing Tsa (青) high school, also at Tung Tai, for a further two years. At the age of 17, on hearing that students would be accepted at Feng Yue Hsiang's Military School at Kaifeng, known as the Honan Military School I proceeded to Kaifeng, where I learned that free tuition could be obtained on passing an examination in reading, writing and geography. I was allowed to sit at this examination and succeeded in passing. I entered the Honan Military School and studied for three years. On the completion of my studies I and some 500 other graduates were posted as officers to Feng Yue Hsiang's North-Western Army and we departed with some 100,000 soldiers to the Hekien province to suppress banditry.

On arrival at Ming Hong, Fokien Province, we learned that most of the banditry had already been suppressed. I remained in the North-Western Army in the Fokien Province for about three years and then the army was disbanded. About 300 of the ex-graduates of Kaifeng Military College then proceeded to Canton and I elected to go with them. The remaining 200 returned to their homes. On arrival at Canton I secured service under General Hsu Tsung-tse (許崇智) in his first Route Army as Captain. I proceeded with the Army to Pah Yuan San (白雲山) and operated against General Chen Kwen-ming (陳炯明) troops. After a year's fighting General Chen's forces retreated to Weichow. The forces with whom I was serving followed them and the fighting lasted for another two years. During one engagement I received wounds in the legs, which necessitated my resigning my service with the 1st Route Army. On leaving the 1st Route Army I then came to Shanghai in order to receive medical treatment which was rendered by a Chinese doctor named Li Ling (李林) whose office was in Avenue Joffre.

After having received three months treatment I got well again. I had a little money and I joined together with some friends and started a hotel which was named the Yuan Chow Hotel at Tung Shing Jan in the French Concession. After a few months the hotel proved a failure and I returned to my native place. I have not seen or heard of my shareholders since then. At Tung Tai (my native place) I lived for two years with my elder brother named Wong Tien-ming (王秉明). There I got married but my wife died about a year afterwards.

I was then about 29 years old. Not having any work to do at my home, I decided to go to Canton which I did and on arrival there I got in touch with General Chien Dah-chun (錢大鈞) whom I had known when serving with the 1st Route Army. He sponsored my going to the Whangpoo Military Academy where I remained for two years studying military matters. I then went to Nanking and there met one Ho Min-yuin (何民魂), a committee member of Kiangsu Provincial Government. I had known him on my first visit to Canton when he was the editor of a newspaper there. Through Ho Ming-yuin I obtained the position of chief of the Public Safety Bureau at Pei Hsien (邳縣) near to Nanking. I did not remain there more than six months as my health broke down. I then proceeded to Poochen (浦鎮) near Pukow and obtained the position of Chief of the Public Safety Bureau there, but I was dismissed owing to a new and more influential man being appointed. Hoping to get in touch with friends at Shanghai I came here and stayed at the Woo Ping (和平) Lodging House near Rue du Consulat. I stayed at the lodging house for three months but unable to find employment. I went to Ninghai where I obtained a position as police inspector through the help of Lai Kong (賴光) whom I had known at the Whangpoo Military Academy. I remained in this position for about two years, but on account of a change in the chiefs of the Public Safety Bureau, I lost my position and came to Shanghai again. On my return to Shanghai I visited a man named Soong Young-ku (宋榮九), whom I had known in Canton on my first visit there. Soong

at that time lived at 2 Ching Hsi Li (敬禧里) Rue Wantz and aided me to find my present position. He is now living at No. 22 Pao Jen Li, Avenue Joffre.

During May 1931 I visited the Great World with an old friend named Soong Tsung-kin who now occupies the position of Chief of the 8th Section of the Police Forces of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, and was introduced to one Kong Sung-dao (孔聲道), a native of Anhwei aged about 20 years. He is a subordinate official of the Public Safety Bureau being in charge of the 1st corps. There was no special purpose in the introduction other than friendship. I became friendly with Kong and we used to meet about three times a month. Sometimes I went to Kong's house which was near the Nantao Public Safety Bureau and sometimes he came to see me at the Dah Hsia University. On account of danger occasioned by the Japanese advance I could no longer remain at the University and Kong told me I could take meals at his house. We have seen a lot of each other during the last few days. On one occasion when visiting Kong at the Public Safety Bureau I was introduced to one Zau If-van (曹翼範) who is a teacher of a small middle school but I do not know where it is located. There was no object in the introduction other than friendship. I have not seen the latter very much except on occasion when I have visited the Public Safety Bureau.

On March 11, I went to Kong Sung-dao's house for tiffin and just when we had finished Hsu If-van came to see Kong. Some conversation regarding a "Self-Protection Corps"

took place between Kong and Zau and I became interested. Kong then ~~said~~ said he had business at the Public Safety Bureau and asked Zau and I to accompany him there to meet an old friend named Wong Ming (黃明), Chief of the Special Duty Section of the Nantao Public Safety Bureau. Accordingly we proceeded on foot to the Public Safety Bureau and Kong introduced me to Wong Ming. After the introduction was completed Kong, Zau and Wong talked about the Self Protection Corps. I was told by Kong that the idea of the Self Protection Corps was to defend Nantao against the Japanese invasion. Kong suggested that I accompany him to the Great Eastern Hotel where persons interested in the Corps met in Rooms 34 and 29. Accordingly Wong Ming, Kong Sung-dau, Zau Ih-van and I got into Wong Ming's private motorcar and proceeded to the Great Eastern Hotel. In Room No. 34 there were two men whose names I know to be Li Ming-zong (李敏宗) and Tsang Ming-yuib (張明遠). I have known Li for about one year having been introduced to him by one Loo whom I had met when I was Chief of the Public Safety Bureau at Pei Hsien. The introduction took place at the Hwa Peh (華北) Lodging House, Rue Brenier de Montmorand. I have known Chang Ming-yuin for many years but I forget where I met him. For a long time we talked about the Self Protection Corps and praised the patriotic motives which actuated the proposed formation of the unit. We all then set down to dinner. After dinner was finished Wong Ming instructed Kong to go to the Public Safety Bureau and Kong immediately left the room. Li Ming-zong throughout the dinner and afterwards kept up a whispering

conversation with Tsang King. At about 5.30 p.m. I was about to leave when Lau Ih-van told me to go on the following day to see Tsang King at the Public Safety Bureau but did not say for what purpose. I left the Great Eastern Hotel then and went to the Tsang King Lodging House where I was staying on account of not being able to go to the University.

At about 7 a.m. on March 12 Lau Ih-van came to my lodging house in a rickshaw and asked me to accompany him to Tsang's house and then go to see Tsang King. I called a rickshaw and we both went together to Tsang's house where we have breakfast together with Tsang. After breakfast was finished we all walked to Tsang King's house but only Tsang went inside the house. A little time later Tsang came out and said that Tsang King was not going to the Great Eastern Hotel but we could use his motor car. Accordingly the three of us got into Tsang King's motorcar which was indicated by Tsang and we proceeded to the Great Eastern Hotel and to Room No. 34 where we got there we found that Tsang King-chen was already in the room. Almost at the same time as we got there Li King-tsang arrived. Tsang told the company that he had been authorized by Tsang King to act as his representative and stated that Tsang King required \$100,000 to organize the "Self Protection Corps". Tsang King-chen and Lee King Tsang stated that they did not have enough money at the time. Li King-tsang and Tsang King-chen went outside the room and in a few minutes returned saying that half that sum could be raised in ten days. They Tsang-chen (X 1/1) then stated

that enough money to purchase 2,000 rifles would also be required. Lee Ming-tsoong stated that he would raise enough money to purchase half the number of rifles required. Kong then stated that Wong Ming claimed the right to be made Chief of the 3rd Division of the Self Protection Corps. Tsang Ming-yuen then took a piece of paper and wrote out an acceptance of Wong Ming's demands. Lee Ming-chun then stamped the document with a seal in size about 1 inch by half an inch. I did not see the characters on the chop. Lee Ming-chun then handed the document to Kong Sung-dau who put it in his pocket. Kong left the place a few minutes later saying that he would deliver the document to Wong Ming. A short time later Tsang Ming-yuen and Lee Ming-chun requested Zau Ih-van and I to go and find Kong and ask him to come and collect \$3,000 on behalf of Wong Ming. Accordingly we left the place and hired a public motorcar in which we proceeded to Kong's house where we found Kong and the three of us had tiffin together. Kong said that Wong Ming would go to the Great Eastern Hotel at 4 p.m. that day. Having finished tiffin at about 1.30 p.m. Kong Sung-dau, Zau Ih-van and myself went in a hired motorcar to the Great Eastern Hotel, Kong saying that he wanted to collect the \$3,000 for Wong Ming. The three of us went to Room 34 in which were Tsang Ming-yuen and Lee Ming-tsoong. Kong told Lee that he had come for the money for Wong Ming and produced a receipt which he stated had been prepared by Wong Ming as per an arrangement. The receipt was given to

Lee and shortly afterwards a person unknown to me brought in a large packet which was opened by Kong and found to contain a large sum of money. Kong was also given ~~a~~ a packet of armlets to be worn by members of the Self Protection Corps. Kong Sung-dan and Zan Ih-van went away with the money and other packets but before going Kong told me to meet Wong King at the Public Safety Bureau in order to accompany him to the Great Eastern Hotel where he was expected at 4 p.m. that day. I left the Great Eastern Hotel and went to the Wing On Co. and having made some small purchases went to ^{my} room at the lodging house. I only remained in my room a few minutes and then proceeded by a No.3 Route Tramcar to the Public Safety Bureau where I found Wong King, Zan Ih-van and Kong Sung-dan ready to leave. The four of us got into Wong King's motor car and a spy in Wong's company sat beside the driver. On arrival at the Hotel, Kong Sung-dan asked me to go to Room 29 and wait. Kong Sung-dan, Zan Ih-van and the spy went to Room 34 and Wong King to some other part of the hotel.

In Room No.29 I found two young men whom I did not know. In a few minutes time Wong King-yan came to Room 29 and greeted the two young men. They did not talk about important matter. In a few minutes a young man wearing foreign clothes came into the room and later still the Police came and held us up with pistols and we were all arrested. I was not holding any official position in the Self Protection Corps at any time. I was distressed in all these matters and believe that the object of the same was to defend Chinese territory.

Sung Hgeh-su

孙玉书

Hwai-ng Liangsu

Superintendent Robertson

Louisa Stn.

13/3/32

D.I.Bih Tse-liang

My name is Sung Hgeh-su, 42 years of age, native of Hwai-an, Kiangsu and am now residing at the home of my daughter at 111 Jessfield Road. I studied at home until I was 17 years of age when I opened a confectionary shop at my native place. After 2 years the shop was closed owing to bad business and I secured a situation as a clerk in the Customs at Hwai-an. I held this post until 1923 when I received a job as clerk in the Mint at Hangchow which post I held for 3 years after which I returned home because my mother had died and again entered the Customs there as a clerk. I retained my post until 1930 when the Hwai-an Customs was abolished by the Ministry of Finance. I remained unemployed until January 1932 when I came to Shanghai and resided with my daughter and son-in-law now at 111 Jessfield Road, a foreign unoccupied dwelling where my son-in-law is employed as a watchman. Since arriving in Shanghai I have had no employment and the only friend I have locally is Chen Keng-sung (周幹臣), who resides at 85 Rue Brenier de Montmarais and was formerly a Colonel in the Army at Hwai-an and at one time Chief of Staff to Lu Tung-hsiang, then Tachun of Chukiang. On the morning of March 10, I visited Chen at his home and there met one Tsang King-moon (張炳坤) whom Chen introduced as a former school fellow of his. The little conversation which took place on this visit must have been of a general nature as I cannot remember what was said. I left Chen's home at about 11 a.m. and again visited him at 11 a.m. on March 12 when he informed me that something was

a cadet in the 57th Division, ~~has been killed~~ in action. We went out for a walk about 3 p.m. and on reaching the Great Eastern Hotel, Nanking Road, Chou suggested to call on Tsang who, he said, was likely to be in room 29 of the Great Eastern Hotel. We accordingly went to the room and saw a man whom we did not know. He said his name was Wong (王). Another man was outside the door enquiring what we wanted. On our telling him he requested us to take a seat and he would get Tsang. Shortly afterwards Tsang appeared and while he and Chou were exchanging courtesies a party of police arrived and arrested five of us, namely, Wong, Tsang, Chou, myself and the man who was just outside the door. I have no knowledge of any plan to organize a new army. At no time did I hear Tsang or Chou talk on such a matter. I have never taken part in political activities nor have I any party leaning. Although I am without employment I have property at Hwaich which produces a revenue of about \$30. monthly.

Tsang Ming-yuen

Harbin, Manch.

(Capt. Robertson)

11 p.m.

March 13,

A.I. Sih To-liang.

My name is Tsang Ming-yuen (張明遠). I am 38 years of age, a native of Hsueh (Hsueh) and have resided for the past year in room 20, Puh Sung Lodging House, Rue Chagual, French Concession. When I was 25 years of age I proceeded to Taire where I studied for six years in the Military Academy, my fees being paid by General Tsang Tzu-dong, the then Governor of Hsueh and Hsun. I had passed the necessary examination which entitled me to the course at the expense of the Chinese Imperial Government. After graduating I proceeded to Peking where I passed the Sun (孫) Degree in infantry knowledge. I was then appointed a Company Commander in the Hsueh Provincial Government. Two years later I went to Hsueh and received an appointment as Battalion Commander with 500 troops under my command. I resigned this post after one year and proceeded to Hsueh where I was appointed Councillor to the Military Training Department which post I held for 6 months. The Revolution broke out at this time and I went to Shanghai where I received the appointment as Senior Staff ^{after} to General Sun Yat-sen (孫逸仙) at that time Governor of the Revolutionary Bureau and proceeded to Chao's with the troops and staff. One month later (December 1911) I was appointed Military Councillor of Shanghai which post I held for only three months until the being discontinued as a result of the overthrow of the Chinese Monarchy. After handing over my troops to General Wang Tsung (王宗) a close associate of General Sun Yat-sen, I returned to Shanghai (in April). After returning here in Shanghai my

Shanghai, Kiangsi, where on the instructions of Sun Yat-sen, I endeavored to induce General Fung Peng-jen (馮彭君) Governor of Kiangsi Province, to attempt a coup d'état against Wu Pei-fu. I did not succeed and returned to Shanghai where I remained without employment for about a year. My next move was to Anking (Anhui) where I became Chief of Staff to General Yen Te-shi (顏德聖), Commander of the 2nd Training Division of the 10th Route Army which post I held for five months after which this unit was reorganized into the 20th Division, 11th Route Army (October, 1927). I continued to hold my post on or the new regime for about 6 months at the end of which period I resigned owing to the unit being in financial straits. At that time this unit was in Suifu. I again returned to Shanghai (April 1928) since when I have existed on my savings together with financial assistance from friends. About 3 days ago, one Li Ning-tang (李敬堂) came to my lodgings and invited me to take a batch at the Great Eastern Hotel. I accordingly went there about 9 p.m. and owing to the owner was compelled to pass the night in the hotel. During my stay Mr Li expressed a desire to have my assistance in a plot he was planning in compliance with instructions from Ho Shu-shan, Mr. Wei Tsiang Kee, and General Chen Chi-tung (陳其鏞), President of the Shanghai Municipal Government. The outline of the plot, Li Ning-tang suggested me, was the organization of an army to be styled the South Eastern Self-Defense Army to assist the 10th Route Army in suppressing

Nanchang, Kiangsi, where on the instructions of Sun Yat-sen, I endeavored to induce General Fung Fung-jen (方肇仁) Governor of Kiangsi Province, to attempt a coup d'etat against Wu Pei-fu. I did not succeed and returned to Shanghai where I remained without employment for about a year. My next move was to Anking (Anhui) where I became Chief of Staff to General Yen Te-shi (顏德聖), Commander of the 2nd Training Division of the 10th Route Army which post I held for five months after which this unit was reorganized into the 26th Division, 11th Route Army (October, 1927). I continued to hold my post in the new regime for about 6 months at the end of which period I resigned owing to the unit being in financial straits. At that time this unit was in Suatou. I again returned to Shanghai (April 1928) since when I have existed on my savings together with financial assistance from friends. About 3 days ago, one Li Ming-tseung (李敬亭) came to my lodgings and invited me to take a bath at the Great Eastern Hotel. I accordingly went there about 9 p.m. and owing to the curfew was compelled to pass the night in the hotel. During my stay Li expressed a desire to have my assistance in a plot he was planning in compliance with instructions from Su Shao-chi, Mr. Wellington Koo, and General Chen Shi-tung (陳石塘), President of the Shanghai Provisional Government. The outline of the plot, Li Ming-tseung explained to me, was the organization of an army to be called the North China National Defense Army to replace the 10th Route Army in Shanghai.

Chiang Kai-shek and resisting the Japanese forces. Li also intimated that he had made arrangements with the Safety Bureau and the Merchants Volunteers for their assistance and cooperation. Li also stated that one Huang Ming (黃明), an officer of the Bureau of Public Safety had accepted a post as Divisional Commander in the proposed army and another man named Hsiang (向), also of the Bureau, had accepted a post as Colonel. Another member of the Safety Bureau, named Maing (馬), had accepted a post as Brigadier. Li also confided that the main part of the plot was that the men of the Bureau of Public Safety and the merchants volunteers should form the nucleus of the New Army. I replied that I must give the matter full consideration before deciding in the matter of his request for my advice. I visited the hotel again yesterday afternoon (March 11) when I met Huang Ming. While I was there Li Ming-tee handed Huang Ming his (Huang Ming's) letter of appointment as Commander of the 3rd Division in the new Army. On this occasion Li told me that General Chen Heng-chieh (陳鳳岐), an officer of Chekiang, was also a party to the plot and in all likelihood would command the new unit. General Chen's present whereabouts are unknown to me and I did not enquire from Li on this point. On taking my departure from the Great Eastern Hotel, Li begged of me to return and visit him again to-day. About 11 a.m. to-day, I again went to the Great Eastern Hotel where I saw Li in his room. Shortly afterwards two Chinese named Hsiao (蕭) and Hsiang (向) came to the room and when they were about to get down to business, Li took them into another

a bundle of bank notes which he handed to Kiang who counted them and declared the amount as \$3,000. As to the disposal of the money I am not certain if it went entirely to Kiang or was shared between him and Chao, but it went to one or both of them. I did not pay close attention on this point but I am certain the money did not go back to Li. Kiang as I stated before is a member of the Bureau of Public Safety while Chao I understood to be his colleague who would be Chief of Staff to Huang Ning also of the Bureau, on his, Huang's appointment in the new army. These two men immediately after dinner left the hotel, promising to return at 4 p.m. with Huang Ning. After their departure Li told me that Huang Ning was demanding \$100,000 for his assistance in the plot. Owing to lack of funds Li could not meet this but had paid out the \$3,000.00 to Huang through the two men, Kiang and Chao with a promise of \$100,000 on the successful carrying out of the plot. When I went to the room to-day there were in the room three Chinese, two of whom I saw on my previous visit. Their names are Li Hing-ying (李经行) and Wang Shu-tung (宋人峰). After the departure of Chao and Kiang these were in the room the two Chinese Li Hing-ying and Wang Shu-tung and myself, Li Hing-ying having gone to another room. At about 2 p.m. two friends of mine named Chen Hing-shan (陈希山) and Sun Hsueh-shan (孙雪山) came to the room to take a bath as my invitation. About 4 p.m. when Li Hing-ying, Wang, Chen, Sun and myself were in the room, a party of American sailors passed upon the deck and entered the

who has now
do not know. After the
Li King-tsoong again until he was visited
days ago.

-6-

person s were searched as was also the room the number of which I cannot remember. The reason why Li King-tsoong approached me in regard to the plot was due to the fact that he knew I had considerable experience in revolutionary matters and was a military expert. I promised help in an advisory capacity not for monetary gain, but simply because the movement had my sympathy as I am opposed to Chiang Kai-shek and his regime. I have known Li King-tsoong for about two months. I first met him on the Chapel when I was introduced to him by a friend named Fong Ching-sha (王静沙) who has now left Shanghai and whose present whereabouts I do not know. After the Chapel meeting I did not see Li King-tsoong again until he was visited my lodgings three days ago.

Soong Pah Pau (宋哲元).

Changsha, Hunan

I. O. O. MacADIE

Leaves Stn.

13/7/32

Clark Kio Yun-keng.

My name is Soong Pah-pau, aged 33, native of Changsha and married. At the time of my arrest, I was living at No. 25 Sing Ming Tsung (新明巷), Rue Premier de Montmorancy, with a relative of mine Soong Chih-ling (宋志玲) alias Soong Chih-ling (宋志玲) (宋志玲), Officer i/c No. 1 of the Kiangnan Arsenal. My native address is Lung Li 2 (梨梨市), Toung Kyang (潼阳), Changsha. I was a farmer in my native place. Between 1925 and 1926 I was a member of the commissariat of the Tobacco Tax Bureau. I left this position owing to the resignation of the Chief of the Bureau. In 1926 I became part proprietor of a bath house in Fungu (丰谷), Anhwei. I left Fungu owing to the floods at that place which made business very poor and came to Shanghai on December 10, 1927 with a view to approaching Soong Shu-ying (宋式英), Director of the Kiangnan Arsenal, etc. He is a distant relative of mine. I lived in the Kiangnan Arsenal after my arrival in Shanghai until the beginning of February when I went to the above address in the French Concession following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. I did not work at the Arsenal nor at this latter address. I spent my time reading books and novels until March 12, when about 2.30 p.m. members of the French Police came to 25 Sing Ming Tsung (新明巷) and arrested me. I was later transferred to a police station in the International Settlement. I do not remember in my course of Soong Shu-ying's the matter discussed together with me. He did

-2-

came to the address in the French Concession nor were any meetings held there. I am not a member of any party or sect and my only desire was to secure a position in the Arsenal.

(Signed) Soong Teh-tsun.

Zou Wei-shen (曹慰先)

Changsha, Hunan

Supt. Robertson

Louise Str

12/3/32

D.I. Tih Tse-liang

My name is Zou Wei-shen (曹慰先), 19 years of age, native of Changsha, Hunan and live at 25 Hsin Hsin Tshung (新心街) Rue Premier de Montmorand, the home of my cousin, Soong Fyi-liang (宋子良) who is in charge of the registry office in Kiangnan Arsenal. I myself am an apprentice mechanic in the Arsenal. In 1929 I studied in the Tshoo Yih (德怡) Primary School, Changsha, for about 6 months. I was compelled to give up studies owing to the poor financial state of my family. At the beginning of 1930 I became an apprentice in the Dah Yih Hsiang Paper Shop, Changsha. I remained until December, 1931 when my parents received a letter from my cousin Soong Fyi-liang asking that I come to Shanghai and work as an apprentice mechanic in the Arsenal. I arrived in Shanghai on January 25, 1932 and immediately commenced my apprenticeship. At about 9 p.m. March 12 when I was at home with my mother's brother Soong Fah-dan (宋多南) a party of Police came in and searched the room. They seized some letters and took us into custody. Soong Fah-dan (宋多南) alias Soong Fyi-liang was not in at this time, leaving home at 12 noon that day. Before his departure he told us that he was going to call on some friend in the Great Eastern Hotel. He did not mention the name of the friend nor the number of the room to which he was proceeding. During my stay in Soong's home I only saw 4 or 5 visitors. I do not know their names but believe them to be employees of the Arsenal.

Transmission of a draft of a document found in Room 29,
Grand Astoria Hotel, at 6.20 p.m. March 12, 1938.

Instructions issued by the Field Headquarters
of the Commander-in-Chief. (Type)
March 12, 1932.

- 1) This Army takes upon itself the greatest task of saving the country from the present crisis and improving the political administration by getting rid of all forms of corruption. It has been decided that the whole body of the army will gather together at the Municipality of Greater Shanghai on the forenoon of inst. so as to take an oath expressing their determination to resist the aggression of our strong neighbouring country and to establish a genuine democratic rule.
- 2) Wang Ling, Commander of the 3rd Division and concurrently Provisional Martial Law Commander at Shanghai, is hereby ordered to lead a number of his men and occupy the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau before A.M. March 13. After the occupation of the Bureau and the despatch of men for the usual post and scouting duties for the purpose of enforcing precautionary measures, the rest of Wang's officers and men are to proceed to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai beforeA.M. March 13 to await further instructions.
- 3) Wang Ling (王 陵), Special Duty Officer of the Bureau of Public Safety, is hereby ordered to lead his men to undertake precautionary measures along the route from the Small East Gate to the Public Safety Bureau from(time) to (time). After this, (Wang and his men) should proceed to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to await instructions.
- 4) Sun Wen (孙 文), Chief of the Third Army, Officer of the 2nd State Army, is hereby ordered to lead his men to occupy Hong Kong and maintain order there.

of the officers and men should proceed to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai beforeA.M. March 13 to await instructions.

5) Wong Yeong Kwai (黄永奎), Chief of the 2nd Large Police Squad of the 3rd Main Group, is hereby ordered to occupy West Gate and vicinity before A.M. March 13. Apart from those engaged on scouting duties, the rest of the officers and men should proceed to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai beforeA.M. March 13 to await instructions.

6) Yao Si Hwa (姚世华), Chief of the 3rd Large Police Squad of the 3rd Main Group, is hereby ordered to lead his men to occupy Small South Gate and vicinity before A.M. March 13. Apart from those detailed for scouting duties, the rest of the officers and men should proceed to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai at A.M. the same day to await instructions.

7) It is very important that the troops of the 3rd Division and the scouts of the various large squads of the 3rd Main Group should maintain close connections and that the residents should not be disturbed in any way.

8) The various troops belonging to this Army should strictly observe the orders of the Martial Law Commander in matters relating to the maintenance of peace and order in the district.

Serial No. 2

Translation of a document found in Room 29 on
March 12, 1932.

Public Safety Bureau, Chun Hwa Road, South of Great East Gate
Municipality of Greater Shanghai, Fong Ling Jao.

Public Utility Bureau, West of Municipality of Greater Shanghai
Finance Bureau, East of Public Utility Bureau.

Social Affairs Bureau, Chiao Ma Fung, Chun Hwa Road.

Education Bureau, Public Recreation Ground, Fong Hwa Road.

Land Bureau, Yen Ka Yuan Garden, Ning Ho Road.

Army Club, Ching Hwa Jao.

Telegraph Office, Small East Gate

Telephone Company, Chun Hwa Road, Great South Gate.

Radio Office, Min Hwa Road, South of Szechuen Road.

Kuomintang Headquarters, Ling Ying Road, West Gate.

Public Works Bureau, Kao Ka Loong, Wai Mah Lee, Nantao.

Public Health Bureau, Kao Ka Loong, Wai Mah Lee, Nantao, near
the 1st District Police Station.

Shanghai Haian Government and Shanghai Haian Public Safety
Bureau, Boon Lai Road, City.

Arsenal, Kao Chong Miao.

3rd Party of the 1st District Water Police, Kao Chong Miao.

Water Police of Public Safety Bureau, in the Hwangpoo in front
of the 1st District Police Station,

Kiangnan Dock, Kao Chong Miao.

(Notes at the end of the document)

1637 From Main --Group (or regiment)

Serial No.3

Translation of a document found in Room 29, on March 12, 1932.

(Written on note paper bearing the letter head Great Eastern Hotel.)

- 1) Temporary Admission Badges of Red, Yellow and Blue silk, for distribution.
- 2) Guest Admission Badges of white silk for distribution.
- 3) Passes, special and common, for distribution.
- 4) Circular to various organs.
- 5) Circular to various consulates.
- 6) Circular telegram.
- 7) Pass word.
- 8) Signals.
- 9) Design of flag, to use the present design but change the characters.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

File No. 3369
S. B. Registry
Date MAY 11, 1932
V. D. 3369
anti 11 1 5 1 32

Subject (in full)

Unsuccessful Coup d'Etat in Nantao

arrest of 12 participants.

Made by

D. S. Golder

Forwarded by

The Robertson, Supl

The 10 persons arrested in connection with the above conspiracy by the Shanghai Municipal Police at the request of the Public Safety Bureau were, after extradition to Nantao dispatched to Nanking where they were tried before a military tribunal, the result of which was that the 1st accused Li Ming Chung (李敏中) and Tsiang Ming Jih (蒋明基) were sentenced to death and were executed on May 2nd, 1932 at Nanking. Tsang Ming Yuen (张明远), 9th accused was sentenced to life imprisonment whilst the remainder were found not guilty and released.

Confirmation of the foregoing information has been obtained from the Headquarters of the Public Safety Bureau, Nantao.

D.

S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Information.

J. H. Stevens
O. i/c Sp. Br.

MAY 11 1932

File
12:5:32.

12/5 PM

List of documents seized in Room 29, Great Eastern Hotel,
at 4.20 pm, March 13.

- 1) Draft of a document containing orders instructing the various squads of the Public Safety Bureau to occupy the Bureau and the important points in Nantao on the forenoon of March 13, 1932.
- 2) List of names and addresses of the official organs and public utility concerns in Nantao.
- 3) Letter paper of the Great Eastern Hotel containing notes relating ~~xxxx~~ to badges, flags, passes, circulars to Consulates and local public bodies, password, signals and flags.
- 4) Draft of a circular telegram, signed by "Commander-in-Chief Lee Ngoh (李榮)", telling about the attack upon Chapei by Japan, denouncing General Chiang Kai Shek as a traitor, and urging the people to support the South-Eastern Self-Defence Army which is to effect the salvation of the nation.
- 5) Draft of a manifesto denouncing General Chiang Kai Shek and Mr. Wang Ching Wei for their "non-resistance" policy and claiming that the "South-Eastern Self-Defence Army" aims at the overthrow of traitors and the protection of Chinese territory.
- 6) Two papers containing the names of the following officers of the Public Safety Bureau :-
 - (1)
 - a) Yih Tsoen Zung (易增仁), In-charge of 2nd Branch, 1st District Station.
 - b) Hing Li Bing (汪鼎平), in-charge of 6th District.
 - c) Zung Wei Zien (淙為泉), in-charge of 1st Branch of 4th District Station.
 - d) Lee Ying (李英), Chief Detective.
 - (2)
 - a) Yen Wen Ngoh's (顏文五) men, 1st large Squad of the 3rd Main Group, Tseng Ka Doe and vicinity.
 - b) Wang Yeong Kwai's (黃永貴) men, 2nd Large squad of 3rd Main Group, West Gate and vicinity.
 - c) Yee Sh Kwai's (葉世華) men, 30th Large Squad of 3rd Main Group, Small South Gate and vicinity.
- (Note) Each party will consist of 300 men, 100 rifles and grenades.
- 7) Three maps, two of Shanghai and one of the lower Yangtze Valley.
- 8) Five visiting cards as follows :-
 - a) Lau Yih Yan (劉義彦)
 - b) Soong Fuh Lien (宋立廉) alias Chiang Tsun (景同), Chief of 1st Middle Squad of the Main Police Group of the Public Safety Bureau.
 - c) Koh Joon Yee (高均宜), Chief of Small Squad of the 1st Middle Party of the Main Group.
 - d) Soong Ah Sheng (宋介聲), with written notes "Be Sing Ming Tsung (宋介明), Rue Brunier de Montbard"
 - e) Lai Sheng Kueh (賴生國)
 - f) Kiang Sung Sun (江崇孫), Chief of Vehicle Police Squad of the Main Police Group of the Public Safety Bureau.
- 9) Receipt for \$40 issued by the Great Eastern Hotel to Lee Min Tsung (李民宗) together with a dinner bill.
- 10) Letter from Wang Yeong Kwai (黃永貴), Great China University, to Wang Ah Jang (王介江) talking about the remittance of \$100 received from a certain person.
- 11) Map bearing the signature "Choi of the Commander-in-Chief of the South Eastern Self-Defence Army"
- 12) Map of Lee Min Tsung (李民宗) (in custody)

1) List of documents seized in Room 29, Great Eastern Hotel, at 4.20 pm. March 13.

- 1) Draft of document containing orders instructing the various squads of the Public Safety Bureau to occupy the Bureau and the important points in Mantao on the forenoon of March 13, 1932.
- 2) List of names and addresses of the official organs and public utility concerns in Mantao.
- 3) Letter paper of the Great Eastern Hotel containing notes relating to badges, flags, passes, circulars to Consulates and local public bodies, password, signals and flags.
- 4) Draft of a circular telegram, signed by "Commander-in-Chief Lee Ngoh (李 慈)", telling about the attack upon Shanghai by Japan, denouncing General Chiang Kai Shek as a traitor, and urging the people to support the South-Eastern Self-Defense Army which is to effect the salvation of the nation.
- 5) Draft of a manifesto denouncing General Chiang Kai Shek and Mr. Wang Ching Wei for their "non-resistance" policy and claiming that the "South-Eastern Self-Defense Army" aims at the overthrow of traitors and the protection of Chinese territory.
- 6) Two papers containing the names of the following officers of the Public Safety Bureau :-
 - a) Yih Tsoen Lung (易 纘 仁), in-charge of 2nd Branch, 1st District Station.
 - b) Ning Li Bing (任 履 平), in-charge of 6th District.
 - c) Lung Wei Ziem (陳 右 記), in-charge of 1st Branch of 4th District Station.
 - d) Lee Ying (盧 英), Chief Detective.(Note) Please note that the above are intimates.
- 7)
 - a) Yen Wen Ngoh's (嚴 文 王) men, 1st large Squad of the 3rd Main Group, Tsong Ka Doo and vicinity.
 - b) Wang Yeong Kwei's (黃 永 奎) men, 2nd Large squad of 3rd Main Group, West Gate and vicinity.
 - c) Yao Sa Kwa's (姚 世 華) men, 30th Large Squad of 3rd Main Group, Small South Gate and vicinity.(Note) Each party will consist of 300 men, 100 rifles and grenades.
- 8) Three maps, two of Shanghai and one of the lower Yangtze Valley.
- 9) Five visiting cards as follows :-
 - a) Kuo Yih Van (曹 翼 凡)
 - b) Soong Faa Lien (宋 榮 漢) alias Ching Tsoo (), Chief of 3rd Middle Squad of the Main Police Group of the Public Safety Bureau.
 - c) Kuo Koon Voo (葛 瑞 甫), Chief of Small Squad of the 1st Middle Party of the Main Group.
 - d) Soong Suk Chung (宋 式 中), with written notes "26 Sing Ming Tong (新 民 報), New Premier de Montmartre"
 - e) Lai Chong Kueh (雷 重 國)
 - f) Kiang Sung Sun (江 崇 孫), Chief of Vehicle Police Squad of the Main Police Group of the Public Safety Bureau.
- 10) Receipt for \$10 issued by the Great Eastern Hotel to Lee Hin Tsong (李 欣 宗) together with a Chinese bill.
- 11) Letter from Wang Kung Kung (王 公 公), South China University, to Wang Hui Jang (汪 惠 江) telling about the conditions of \$100 received from a certain person.
- 12) Map showing the characters "Head of the Commander-in-Chief of the South Eastern Self-Defense Army"
- 13) Map of Lee Hin Tsong (李 欣 宗) (in custody)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
N. D 3369
Date May 21, 1932
Ant 11 1 5 1 32

Subject (in full)

Unsuccessful Coup d'Etat in Nantao

arrest of 12 participants.

Made by

D. S. Golder

Forwarded by

Thos Robertson, Supt.

The 10 persons arrested in connection with the above conspiracy by the Shanghai Municipal Police at the request of the Public Safety Bureau were, after extradition to Nantao ^{were} dispatched to Nanking where they were tried before a military tribunal, the result of which was that the 1st accused Li Ming Chung (李敏中) and Tsiang Ming Jih (蒋明集) were sentenced to death and were executed on May 2nd, 1932 at Nanking. Tsang Ming Yuen (张明远), 9th accused was sentenced to life imprisonment whilst the remainder were found not guilty and released.

Confirmation of the foregoing information has been obtained from the Headquarters of the Public Safety Bureau, Nantao.

[Signature]
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Information.

[Signature]
O. i/c Sp. Br.

MAY 11 1932

File
[Signature]
12:5:32.

[Signature]
12/5 PM

3772

Two Leaders Of Plot Against Mayor Wu Get Death Penalty

Li Hsin-tsun and Chiang Hsin-kuang, convicted as authors of the plot to stage a strike in the Municipality of Greater Shanghai during the visit here of the League of Nations Commission of Enquiry last March, were sentenced today to firing squad at Hankow on May 9 according to telegraph reports received here today. Both were convicted of conspiracy against the government by special military tribunal.

Li, Chinese and 11 others were arrested here by officers of the Bureau of Public Safety with assistance of the government and French Consular police. When taken into custody they denied charges of conspiracy against the government but admitted organizing a

secretive force to join the 19th Route Army in the armed resistance against Japanese invasion.

Course of the current, however, showed that the accused were agreed to take the Chinese police force to stage a coup d'etat against the city government headed by Mayor Wu. The prisoners were then sent to Hankow for trial by the special military tribunal and were found guilty.

General Chiang Kai-shek, chairman of the Military Council, confirmed the conviction and the death penalty was carried out against the two ringleaders. Chiang Hsin-kuang, a third leader, was sentenced to life imprisonment. The others were ordered released.

End

\$I

The above information has been confirmed by the Public Safety Bureau. Jan 11/5.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, April 22 1932.

To

ST,

Please ask
S. Solder to note
and initial
remarks of Commissioner
and pass to Registry
W. P. C.

J. H.

Appear
5/14/32

J. H.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.	SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTR.	Station,
No. D 3369	
Date April 18, 1932	
Date 20 / 4 / 32	

Subject (in full) Resume of plot to stage coup d'etat at Nantao

arrest of participants

Made by D.S. Golder

Forwarded by J. Robertson, Sub

On the night of March 10, 1932, Huang Ming (黃明), Commander of the Reserve Unit of the Public Safety Bureau reported to the headquarters of the Bureau that he had learned from Sheng Shih-chou (盛澤州), Commander of the 8th Corps of the Reserve Unit and Kiangs Sung-dau (江聲濤), Commander of the 1st Corps of the Reserve Unit that one Wang Zoong-jen (王仲仁) at that time a military instructor in the Great China University had at the instigation of one Chow Feng-chi approached the two Corps Commanders requesting them to throw in their lot with a plot to form a South Eastern Defence Army. According to the plot Chow and his confederates had planned to effect a coup d'etat at Nantao following which they would assume control of Nantao, the Western District and Pootung, the last named place being selected as a military base. Sheng and Kiang were also asked to obtain the assistance of the Merchant Volunteers who, according to plans, were to form the nucleus of the new Army.

General Wen Ying-sing (溫應星), Chief of the Public Safety Bureau observing the seriousness of the situation instructed the two Corps Commanders to act as though falling in with the plot and attending any meetings of the conspirators to which they were invited, whilst every precautions was taken to avoid any untimely insurrection.

At 3 p.m. on March 11, 1932, Huang Ming, Kiang Sung-dau and others of the Public Safety Bureau were instructed to attend a meeting of the conspirators which was to be held in the Great Eastern Hotel. During the meeting it was revealed that Chow Feng-chi was the Commander-in-Chief of the South Eastern Self Defence Army, whilst Li Ming-chung (李敬宗)

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was Commander of the Army, Chang Ming-yuen (張明遠), Chief of Staff and Wang Zoong-chi (王仲仁), Chief of the Public Safety Bureau to be formed under the new regime. Other offices such as the Chief of the Staff Office, Chief of the Adjutants Office, Chief of the Military Supply Office and Chief of the Secretariat had been filled by other adherents to the plot.

It transpired during the meeting that the aims of the conspiracy were to occupy Nantao, at the same time taking over the various organs of the Municipality, and thereafter overthrow the present Nanking regime and offer armed resistance to the Japanese. The next meeting of the plotters was arranged for March 12 whilst the Coup d'Etat was staged for the early morning of March 13. At the request of Kiang Sung-dau, another meeting was held at 4 p.m. March 12 who received from Li Ming-chung \$3,000.00 as an initial payment for the buying over of the Merchants Volunteers together with documents appertaining to his prospective post under the new regime.

At 4.10 p.m. on March 12 members of the Public Safety Bureau and members of the Municipal Police who had been previously warned regarding the march of events raided Rooms 29 and 34 of the Great Eastern Hotel, Kim Wo Kan, which rooms were being used by the plotters as their meeting place. The following nine persons were apprehended in addition to the seizure of a number of shops and letters of appointment which incriminated the prisoners in a plot to form a military unit to be styled "The South Eastern Self Defence Corps":-

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1. Lee Ming-tsoong, a graduate of the Whampao Military Academy and an individual with a varied military career, who took part in the attack and capture of Shanghai in 1927 when he was an officer of the 26th Army under General Chow Feng-chi (周鳳岐). Since 1927 he has been without employment, living in retirement in his native province, Anhui.
2. Li Sing-ngoh was at the age of 19 a liaison officer of the 19th Independent Brigade under Wu Pei-fu and at the time of his arrest was an inspector in the Kiangnan Arsenal.
3. Soong Suh-tsang was Chief of the Registration Department of the Kiangnan Arsenal.
4. Chow Tsz-zah after graduating from the Wen Chi University, Kiangwan, was appointed as postal and telegraph censor in the Defence Commissioner's Office, Kiukiang. He served with the 26th Army at Shanghai in 1927 and was a pawn under various military commanders until late in 1930 when he fell out of employment and remained so until he became embroiled in the plot under review.
5. Chou Keng-sung, graduate of the Military Academy of Tokio, after becoming staff officer under Yuan Shih-kai took part as a Colonel of artillery in the revolution of 1911. He has been unemployed for the past few years and

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has taken no part in the recent internecine wars to which the country has been subject.

6. Iung Ngoh-ding, a man of limited education, was until some months ago a member of the Salt Smuggling Prevention Corps and stationed at Liu Ho.

7. Wong Zoong-zung, employed up until the time of his arrest as a military instructor at the Great China University. At one time an officer in Feng Yu-hsiang's army.

8. Sung Ngoh-su at one time a customs clerk at Hwaian, until the office was closed by order of the Ministry of Finance in 1930, when he came to Shanghai and resided with his son-in-law at 111 Jessfield Road.

9. Tsang Ming-yuen, graduate of the Tokio Military Academy took part in the revolution of 1910 and was afterwards appointed Chief of Police at Chinkiangpu, North Kiangsu. He led a varied career in a number of minor revolutions until 1928 when he came to Shanghai and lived in seclusion until he was approached by the members of the South-Eastern Self Defence Army, 1932.

Among the documents seized at the Great Eastern Hotel on March 12th, was an instruction or proclamation issued by the Field Headquarters of the South Eastern Self Defence Army, setting forth the aims and ambitions of that organization and stating who were to be the heads of the various offices and groups.

Another set forth all the addresses of important offices established and controlled by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

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Seven letters of appointment designating the commanders of the various departments under the South-Eastern Self Defence Army.

Drafts of circular telegrams denouncing Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei as traitors to their country etc.

Subsequent to the raid made at the Great Eastern Hotel at 4.10 p.m. on March 12 a search was made at the homes of the 2nd accused Li Sing-ngoh, 7 Rue Chapsal where a suitcase containing documents and correspondence was seized, a further search was made at the home of the 3rd accused Soong Suh-tsang at 26 Sing Min-Tsung, Rue Brenier de Montmorand, where the following two persons were arrested:

Soong Pah-dau (宋柏濤), claims to be a relative of one Soong Suh-piao, (宋式勳), an official of the Kiangnan Arsenal. He had no military career.

Zau Wei-sien (曹慰先), 19 years of age and apprentice mechanic in the Kiangnan Arsenal.

From statements offered by the accused it was learned that the Public Safety Bureau and the offices of the various organs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai were to be taken over and occupied by the South Eastern Self Defence Army at a set time on March 13th whilst the members of the Public Safety Bureau and the Merchant Volunteer Corps were to be the nucleus of the new army. \$100,000 and 2000 rifles were to be supplied to the two units, and an assurance that all who took part in the Coup d'Etat were to be retained for service under the new regime. The new army when formed would be commanded by General Chow Feng-chi who according to the statement of

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the 1st and principal accused Li Ming-tsoong engineered the plot under the name of Li Nghoh.

General Chow Feng-chi who at the time of the plot resided at 146 Rue Pere Robert is notorious for his treachery against Lu Yung-hsiang, Tuchun of Chekiang in 1927 and later for his betrayal of Sun Chuan-fang to the Nationalists who appointed him to the command of the 26th Army, which occupied Charei and Fa-shan. Chou was always a doubtful quantity in the eyes of Chiang Kai-shek and it was not surprising when he was later relieved of his command. He was next heard of in December, 1929 when his plans to effect a coup d'etat at Hangchow went wrong and he was forced to flee. Chow has lived on political and military intrigue for the past 25 years and according to the statement of one of the prisoners was considered by the plotters as a very suitable man to engineer a coup of this description.

The eleven prisoners charged with Insurrection under Att.103 of the C.C.R.C. appeared before the Kiangsu High Court on March 15 and were, with the exception of Zau Wei-sien, extradited together with the literature seized, to the Chinese Authorities. Zau Wei-sien was ordered to find shop security to appear when called upon by the Court.

Acting upon information obtained from the prisoners' and the documents seized, the Public Safety Bureau obtained a search warrant for No.744 Sze Wei Li, off Seymour Road and a warrant of arrest against Tsang Ming-taih (蔣明極) who resided at the aforementioned address. Tsang was arrested on March 18 and in his room were found \$1,000

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and a large number of letters. Tsaiar — d he had been employed under the Imperial Government ^{Com}ina as the President of the Judicial Yuan, Booch ^{rep} at the time of the 1910 rebellion he offered his ser ^{from} secretary to Sung Trh-chuan, then Tuchun of Kiangs ^{of} proceeded with him to attack on Nanking. He later b ^{of} secretary to a succession of Chinese Presidents and a ^{at} a short time in Tokio some 19 years ago when he wa ^{hi}ntendent of the Chinese students at the Tokyo Mil ^{app}ademy. During his stay in Japan he is reputed to ha ⁱⁿ e friendly with a number of highly place Japanes ^{Arm}als. One Japanese named D. Yamamoto he visite ^{pla} daily during the month prior to his arrest. In l ^{the}ng was arrested by order of the Nanking Garrison Comm ^{and} connection with an attempted Coup d'Etat and the ^{bas}ow of General Kuh Sze-tung who was at that time in c ^{of} the 20th Army Corps stationed in Hupeh. Foll ^{com} On 19/3/32 he was arraigned before the Kiangsu High Cour ^{rch} 21 and 23, the Court ordering his extradition on ^{pub}ter date.

The nine prisoners arrested ^{lit} Great Eastern Hotel on March 12 together with Taiang ^{ho} have been remitted to Nanking where they are aw ^{he} rial by a Military Court. The statements made b ^{pre} prisoners at the time of their arrest are attached

Officer i/c Special Branch

Commissioner of Police,
Sir, Informa
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Boo can

W. Givens
G. H. Sp. Br.

COPY

The following is the statement of Lee Min Tsong ()
native of Anhwei taken by me D.I. Ross.
at Louza on the 12.3.32 and interpreted by Clerk Zung.

My name is Lee Min Tsong (李敏宗), 29 years of age
and a native of Hu-wei (合肥) Hsien, Anhwei. I am married
and have four children. My wife and family are at my native
place. I studied for a number of years at a private school in
Hu Wei. On attaining the age 21 I came to Shanghai with the
object of visiting a relative named Van Ngho Ling (范毓麟),
Chief of Staff to General Lu Yung Hsiang (盧永祥). I was
unable to find him so I called on a friend of my father named
General Ching Ngho Tseng (程平提), in General Lu Yung Hsiang's
Army, who lived in the neighbourhood of the Head Post Office.
The exact address I am unable to recall to memory. On the
recommendation of General Ching I proceeded to Canton where I
entered the Whangpoa Military Academy. In this institution I
studied infantry manoeuvres for about three months when I was
compelled to discontinue owing to sickness brought on by the
unfavourable climatic conditions. The president of the
academy was General Chiang Kai Shek. I then returned to my
native place and lived with my parents who are still alive.
My father's name is Lee Tsung You (李西佑). He is not connected
with any political party and is a principal shareholder in a
steam launch company. Sometime later I went to Huku, Anhwei
to enter the employ of the Yuan Li (源利) Coal Mining Co. as
assistant manager. In this concern my father holds shares
to the amount of \$8,000. In this capacity I worked until
1930, when the company suspended operations following the
flooding of the mine and rendering them unable for further work.
While in Huku I had occasion to visit Shanghai in connection with

the purchase of drainage machinery. During my visits I used to reside at the Wei Tsong (惠中) Hotel on Hankow Road. In Wuhu I was on friendly terms with Lee Ts Yuan (李子遠), magistrate of the Wu Wei (烏為) Hsien, Amshel and Yuan Ter Chu (袁德樞) chairman of the Huh Wei (合肥) Fellow Countrymen's Association in Wuhu, but I never met any persons belonging to any military or political circles. Following the closing down of the mines I returned to my native place where I remained for about one year during which period I visited Wuhu at irregular intervals for the purpose of calling on friends and relatives and in connection with the affairs of the mine. As this time I was 28 years old. On the 2nd day of the 1st moon 1932 (February 7, 1932) I left home and proceeded to Chi Tung (啟東) island near Hainan (海門), in response to a letter from a villager named Kwei Ts Kwong (管志剛), who is the chief of a Police detachment at Chi Tung. I proceeded via the following route: From Wuhu to Nanking by steamer, thence by rail to Nanziang where I alighted; by boat to Leotien (羅店) and after walking to Liuhu (呂河) completed the journey to Chi Tung by boat. Upon arrival I was met by Kwei. I lived with him for twenty days and as he was unable to assist me to secure employment I returned to the mainland in company with one Tsong Ming (宗明), a training officer in the Chi Tung Police, who was proceeding to Shanghai for the purpose of making some purchases. The letter I had received from Kwei was left at Chi Tung, and prior to my departure Kwei gave me \$50. We landed at Liuhu and proceeded to Nanziang. Here we obtained a lift in a Red Cross car as far as Chuanju. At this place we stayed one night and on the following day continued our journey to Shanghai in company with a Kampo assie who acted as guide. On arrival in the Ferry Road district we crossed the Creek (Soochow) and entered into the Settlement. Here we parted company with our guide after paying him 20 cents. Tsong Ming and I went to the Thong Chong (通崇) lodging house.

Avenue Joffre, where we rented a room in Tsong's name, for one day. The date of our arrival in Shanghai, was on the 2nd day of the 2nd Moon, 1932 (March 8, 1932). During the afternoon of this date I was loitering on the footpath outside the lodging house when I observed a kinsman of mine named Lee Ngh (李訥) walking along the same footpath in a westerly direction. I approached and stopped him and after conversing together on general matters we entered the lodging house. The last time I saw Lee was at my native place about 3 years ago, and I had no idea that he was in Shanghai. At this time Tsoong was absent, he having gone out shopping. I told Lee about my visit to Chi Tung and my unsuccessful search for employment. After hearing my story he instructed me to remove to the Wei Tsoong (魏中) hotel on Hankow Road and rent a room there. At the same time he handed me \$100 to meet any expenses I may incur. I immediately vacated the Tsong Chong and went to the Wei Tsoong, but as I was unable to get a room at this place I then tried the Great Eastern Hotel, where I rented room No. 29 at a rate of \$8 per day. Later I also rented room No. 34. Both rooms were registered in my name. After removing from the lodging house on Avenue Joffre I never saw Tsoong Ming again and I believe that he has returned to Chi Tung. As I could not rent a room at the Wei Tsoong hotel I chalked a message on the hotel notice board for the information of Lee Ngh, who had planned to visit me, that I had gone to the Great Eastern Hotel. About two hours after renting room 29 at the Great Eastern Hotel Lee Ngh called upon me. He told me about the inefficiency of General Chiang's government and the necessity of establishing a self defence force to protect Chinese territory and in this connection he had received instructions from the Canton government, authorizing him to organize the South Eastern Self Defence Army (東南自衛軍). Lee also told me that a North Eastern Self Defence Army (東北自衛軍) had already been organized in the north. He did not tell me the his assumption of this force was to

where its headquarters were located. He said that he had been appointed Commander in Chief of the South Eastern Army but did not, however, produce any documents regarding his appointment. He produced two chops one large and one small, bearing the characters Commander in Chief South Eastern Self Defence Army (東南自衛軍). Sometimes he left them in a drawer in a table in the room and at times he took them away with him. Lee visited me frequently at irregular intervals and on one occasion spent a night in the room. He brought several paper bundles to the hotel containing documents relating to letters of appointment for the posts of officers in the South Eastern Self Defence Army. He also brought several flags wrapped up in parcels. He ~~xxxxxxx~~ did not offer me any appointment but I was hoping to receive a post as staff officer. He told me to receive callers to collect mail matter and to allow no strangers to enter the room and to keep a careful watch on the documents and the contents of the room. He did not promise me anything in return for my services and had engaged me simply because I was unemployed. Among the visitors to room 29 was Wong Ming (黃明) the Chief of the Main Police Squad of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau. He only visited this room on one occasion. This was on March 11, 1932. Wong Ming had been appointed commander of the 3rd Division of the South Eastern Self Defence Army. He told Lee Ngoh and myself that the policemen under his command would be incorporated in the proposed 3rd Division. When Wong Ming called he was accompanied by Kiang Sung Den (江勝登), Chief of the 1st Squad of the Nantao Police, Wong Zeung Zung (王宗宗) (in custody), a military training officer of the Great China University during the past two years, and one Yen Yih Van (嚴一凡) whose occupation I do not know. With Wong Ming discussed with Lee Ngoh about the transformation of the Nantao Police into the 3rd Division of the South Eastern Self Defence Army, after which Lee Ngoh left the hotel, giving me instructions to

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entertain Wong Ming and Wong's ~~extraneous~~ men to a dinner party. Nothing particular was discussed at the subsequent dinner. Lee Ngoh did not attend.

At 8 a.m. to-day March 12 Kiang Sung Dan, Wong Zoong Zung ⁱⁿ (in custody) and Zau Yih Van came to room 34 which was also opened by me on instructions from Lee Ngoh. Wong Zoong Zung then came to Room 29 and asked Lee Ngoh to go to Room 34, but Lee told me to go on his behalf. I went to Room 34 and asked Kiang Sung Dan (江声涛) if Wong Ming had made any demands. Kiang said that he had and then wrote down the following three demands:-

- 1) Payment of \$100,000.
- 2) Supply of 2,000 rifles.
- 3) No dismissal or change of the present staff of the Public Safety Bureau.

I then took the demands and showed them to Lee Ngoh (李整) who was waiting in Room 29. Lee Ngoh wrote the following reply:-

- 1) Payment of \$50,000 after one week.
- 2) Supply of 1,500 rifles.
- 3) Fully accepted.

I handed the answer to Kiang who then demanded that \$10,000 be paid on March 12. Lee Ngoh promised to pay \$5,000 on the afternoon of the same day. At 2 p.m., Kiang Sung Dan, Wong Zoong Zung (in custody) and Zau Yih Van came to Room 34. Shortly after their arrival, Tsou Tsun Shih (周子石) (in custody), who had been sent by Lee Ngoh, also came to room 34, and handed over to Kiang \$5,000. Kiang then gave Tsou a receipt for this amount bearing the signature of Wong Ming. Upon receiving the money, Kiang told Tsou that Wong Ming would come to see Lee Ngoh and all Lee's men at 4 p.m. March 12. I was present when the money was paid but took no part in the transaction.

However, about 3 p.m. the room was raided by the Police and the occupants, including myself, arrested.

(After the completion of the above, Lee Min Tsoong made the following statement which differs with somewhat with his original).

Li Min Tsoong is my real name and I have never at any time used any other name.

At the age of 19, I joined the Chekiang Military School then located at Huchow (湖州), Chekiang. I completed my course in 6 months and was then appointed Commander of the 5th Battalion of the Chekiang Guerrilla Troops stationed at Huchow. This post I held for about four months after which I proceeded to my native place. After staying at home for about one year, I left for Canton to enter the Whangpoo Military Academy. I remained there about 3 months and then returned to my native place owing to illness. I stayed at home until the 18th year of the Republic (1927) when I came to Shanghai and joined the 20th Army, under General Chow Yong Chi (周凤岐) as Commander of the Supplementary Regiment then stationed in Chapei. I and my troops assisted in disarming the Labourers' Army in Chapei in 1927.

About June, 1927, General Chow Yong Chi resigned owing to a diversion of opinion with General Chiang Kai Shek; I also resigned, and returned to my native place in Anhwei, and engaged in the business I have mentioned in my previous statement.

I am sincerely anti-Communist and I am not a bandit. Owing to my dissatisfaction with the Administrations of the Peaking Government, I am always anxious to do something to save my country. So far I know the South Eastern Self Defense Army, which has just started to be organized, is purely for the purpose of resisting foreign invasion, and in this connection I understand that the plans to expand the army is well linked to the expansion of the 15th Route Army, with which certain problems are still to have been arranged.

Lee Min Tsoong is mentioned in my previous statement.

7.

and Chow Veng Chi are the one and same person.

Li Sing Ngh (李醒我) .

Whie Ching, Honan

C.D.I. Robertson.

Louza Stn.

12/3/32

Clark Liao Chung-chien

My name is Li Sing Ngh (李醒我), alias Li San Tseng (李紹雪), native of Whie Ching (懷慶) in the province of Honan. I am 38 years old. I am married and have one son who is now with my wife in Honan. I am the son of Li Tseu Chin (李壽青), who was a medicine dealer in Hankow and who died 10 years ago. My mother lives at Whie Ching. At 8 years of age, I commenced my education under a private tutor until I was 19 years old when I obtained an appointment as Liaison Officer of the 18th Independent Brigade under Su Pei Fu at Ichang which I retained until I was 27 years of age. I then secured an appointment with General Yang Sen (楊森) as officer of the Administration Department of his forces. I held the latter position for four years and then went to reside in Hankow for three years during which time I was unemployed. In the following year (1928), I was appointed an Inspector of the Administration Office of the 2nd Special District (Hankow formerly Russian Concession) of Hankow administration. At that time Soong Sih-piao (宋式毅), who is now Chief of the Kiangnan Arsenal, was in charge of the office. About eight months later that office was abolished and in consequence, I found my self out of employment but continued to live in Hankow. In 1930 I was appointed Chief of the Inspection Office of the Huh Tzu Ning Railway Station (First Station on the line beyond Hankow to Peking), which position I only held for four months because the office was established by the 2nd Route Army and as the Command officer (司令), who ordered the transfer to Hankow. At that time Huh Tzu Ning (胡適之)

Li Sing Ngoh

- 2 -

Commander of the 25th Division, a former acquaintance, offered me a position as a military advisor. With the intentions of seeking the assistance of Soong Sib-piao (宋式驊), to find me a more lucrative position I came to Shanghai at the beginning of December, 1931, and succeeded in being appointed an Inspector of the Kiangnan Arsenal at a salary of \$80.00 per month. On my arrival in Shanghai I took up residence alone at No. 7 Sau Tuh Fong (三德坊), Rue Chapeau, French Concession. I still retain my position in the Kiangnan Arsenal and under the instructions of Soong Sib-piao supervised the removal of the machinery of the Kiangnan Arsenal to Hangchow. Soong Sib-piao left for Hankow on the evening of March 11 by the steamer "Wush".

On the afternoon of March 11, Tseng King-yuan (張鳴遠), whom I met in Hankow about five years ago and who at that time was Staff Officer of the 25th Division, under the command of Chen Ning Shu, came to my home and invited me to dinner at 1.30 p.m. March 12 in the hall of the Great Eastern Hotel and at the same time he informed me that he would give me a job the nature of which he did not mention but I understood that it would be a position in military circles. At 9 a.m. March 12, Tseng King-yuan again came to my home and reminded me of my appointment and I agreed to go. At 1.30 p.m. I and my friend Soong Sib-tung, a brother of Soong Sib-piao went by rickshaw to Room No. 12 of the Great Eastern Hotel. On entering the room I was accompanied by Soong Sib-tung and Tseng King-yuan, and about seven and one-half hours Li Sing Ngoh (李聲鵠). The last

Li Sing Ngoh

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named two men were introduced to me by Tsang Ming Yuan. Shortly afterwards we five men went to the ground floor of the hotel have tiffin. During the tiffin Tsang Ming Yuan and Li Ming Soong said we are going to organize an army and requested the help of the remainder of the company. They further stated that the proposed army would assist the 19th Route Army to resist Japan. After further unimportant conversation we all left the dining room and went upstairs to the same floor where we entered another room the number of which I do not know. On entering the room Tsang Ming Yuan and Li Ming Soong asked the boy to serve tea and cigarettes. While this was being done one man dressed in a khaki uniform jacket (Wang Zong Zung (王仲仁)) came in and said to Li Ming Soong "Our men are coming" and then left. The police arrived immediately afterwards and arrested every one in the room.

Soong Sih Tsang (宋式璋)

Changsha, Hunan.

C.D.I. Robertson.

Louisa Stn.

12/3/32

Clerk Liao Chung-chien

My name is Soong Sih Tsang (宋式璋), alias Soong Hsi-ling (宋季良). I am 28 years of age and a native of Changsha, Hunan. I am married and have one son who lives with my wife at Changsha. I am chief of the Registration Department of the Kiangnan Arsenal.

At 7 years of age, I commenced my education in a primary school at Changsha and after studying there for 5 years I continued my studies in the Ming Tuh University at Hankow which I attended for 9 years studying literature. On graduating I returned to my native home and stayed there for 3 years maintaining myself on property left by my father who died when I was 8 years of age. At the end of that period I went to Hankow where I obtained employment as a clerk for 2 years with the Municipal Council of the Russian Concession. On leaving the employment the Municipality of the Russian Concession I became chief of the Correspondence Department of the Hupoh Provincial Bank, Hankow for 6 months. I then took over the position as chief of the First Department of the Saltpetre and Sulphur Bureau of Hupoh Province at a salary of \$130.00 per month which I retained until April 1931. I then returned to my home at Changsha and in July of the same year I went to Kuling in Kukiang to undergo lung treatment which lasted two months. In September 1931 I went to Nanking to visit my brother Soong Sih Piao who was then vice-minister of Education. At the end of September 1931 I came to Shanghai and took up residence at the Changsha Lodging House, Rue de Consulat, French Concession. On

October 1, through the influence of my brother Soong Shi Piao (宋式驊). I obtained my present position in the Kiangnan Arsenal. On August 11, I removed to 36 Hing Ming Tsung Alleyway (新民村), Rue Brenier de Montmorand.

On the afternoon of March 11, I visited my friend Liu Tse Ming who is a great friend and confidant of Doo Yuet-sung and Wang Ching Young and who lives at 95 Young Yui Li (永裕里), Rue Porte de L'Ouest, and there met Tsang Ming Tsan (張明譚) who was introduced to me by Liu Tse Ming (柳澤氏). On leaving the residence of Liu Tse Ming, Tsang Ming Tsan asked me to meet him at the Great Eastern Hotel, Room No. 29 the same evening and I agreed to do so provided I had the time. Owing to the heavy rains that evening, I did not keep the appointment. About 10 a.m. to-day (March 12), I received a note from Tsang Ming Tsan Room No. 29 Great Eastern Hotel, inviting me to tiffin at 12 noon. I took a ricksha to the Great Eastern Hotel and proceeded direct to Room 29 where I saw Tsang Ming Tsan and Li Jing Hui. Later Li Jing Tsung and one named Tsou arrived and were introduced to me by Tsang Ming Tsan. Li Jing Tsung when addressing the people in the room stated that he was going to organize a Self Defense Army and asked the help of those present. The name of the army, its promoters or its supporters were not mentioned. We then proceeded to the ground floor of the hotel where we had tiffin and during the meal nothing was said. After tiffin, Tsang Ming Tsan, Li Jing Hui and I returned to Room No. 29 while the other two went elsewhere. On returning to the room

I only stayed a few moments and then went to the barber's. On going back after an absence of one hour to Room 29, I found about six persons among whom were Tsang Ming Yuen and Li Singteh. I seated myself in a corner of the room and observed that the table was covered with papers. I heard one man dressed in a khaki coloured uniform, Song Zung (王仲仁), say to Li Ming Tsang that every thing was ready and they were going to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to-morrow morning, March 13.

A few minutes later the police arrived and arrested every one in the room.

Li Ming Tsang appears to be the head of the movement at the Great Eastern and one named Wang Ming is responsible for the entire activities.

Chou Taz-zah

Chekiang

(Supt. Robertson)

9 P.M.

March 13

D.I. Sih Ts Liang

My name is Chou Taz-zah. I am 29 years of age, native of Chekiang, and reside in room 33 Dah Zung lodging house, Route Chapais, French Concession. I graduated from the Wen Chi University, Kiangnan, in 1926 and went to Kiukiang where I was employed as postal and telegraph censor by the Kiukiang Defence Commissioner's Headquarters. I held this post for three months at the end of which period the Defence Commissioner and his troops moved to Chuchow, Chekiang, where they were reorganized and styled the 25th Revolutionary Army, commanded by General Chen Feng-chi. I was appointed officer-in-charge of the Telegraph Section of this army. In February 1927 the army arrived in Shanghai where I maintained my position until October of the same year following the resignation of Chen Feng-chi. I then went to Foochow and was appointed Chief Detective to the Salt Transportation Bureau. I held this post until March 1928 when I resigned following the Chief of the Bureau, Ying S Li (殷雪林) giving up his appointment. I came to Shanghai where I remained without employment until June 1929 when I was asked by Chang Ting-fan through my friend named Zak Zaung fong (石尚芳) who formerly served as a Battalion Commander under Chang Ting-fan, to assist him. Chang Ting-fan in the capacity of a secret representative of Li Tsung-jen in Shanghai, opposed Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship. This work ceased one month later when Chang Ting-fan left for Canton. From April to October 1930 I assisted Chang Tsung-wei (張宗偉) and Kuo Hing-shan (郭興山) secret representatives of Yang

Yu-hsiang, in Shanghai, in conducting an anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement. My assistance consisted of writing letters, deciphering codes and negotiating with the Shanghai representative of the Canton army. These efforts were without success. From October 1930 until the present I have had no employment, depending upon my relatives for my upkeep. My father is Chou Foh-tsing (周福清), manager of the Kung Ta Tsang Cotton Mill, Marikou Road. He, my father, and all my relatives are in Mangchow, where they went at the commencement of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. I have been offered a post as City Magistrate by the Chekiang Provincial Government but I have declined owing to my heart being weak.

In 1927 I met Li Ning-tseung (李静生) at a dinner party given by a friend when Li claimed to be a commander of the 3rd Division of the 27th Army. Following that occasion we met several times and the acquaintanceship seemed to drop as we saw nothing of each other. On the morning of 7th of this month he sent a call to my home asking me to go to the Tung Chung lodging house, Avenue Jeffre, near Rue Chapoul. No reason was given for the request. I thought the request a little strange but nevertheless I went to the Tung Chung lodging house the same day at about 10 a.m. and met Li Ning-tseung alone when he told me that arrangements had been made whereby the Reserve Unit of the Bureau of Public Safety would come under the orders of one Li Ning-tseung (李静生) as a preliminary step to organizing a Self-Defense Army. I do not know the Li Ning-tseung

is. I did not ask Li Ming-tseng who he, Li Mianuh, was as the matter was strictly secret. Li Ming-tseng told me that he wanted the service of people with diplomatic qualifications to assist in establishing understanding with the local representatives of the Foreign Powers. I promised to find such a person for him. I then went (on March 8) to see General Chou Feng-chi at 146 Rue Pere Robert and explained the matter to him, telling him what I wanted. General Chou appeared to be acquainted with the plot as he never put any questions to me. I went to General Chou Feng-chi's house again on the morning of March 9 when General Chou said he had seen Wellington Koo who acquainted with the aim of an army composed of merchant volunteers and police to defend Shanghai as the Japanese would not attack such a force in that it would not be termed military. On the morning of March 10 Li Ming-tseng again sent his cousin to my lodgings informing me that he had removed to the Great Eastern Hotel. I went there the same day at 9 a.m. when I saw Li Ming-tseng who introduced me to two others in his room. These men were named Shen Zeh-chou (申澤洲), a training officer of the Bureau of Public Safety, and Yang Ling (王陵), a military training officer of the Great China University. I informed them of General Chou's interview with Mr. Wellington Koo whereupon Shen expressed his willingness to carry on the organization of the proposed army. I then withdrew as I thought they wanted to discuss secret military matters. I then went to the home of General Chou Feng-chi to inform him that Li Ming-tseng had

decided to put his plans for the organization of a defence army into execution.

On March 11 (at 5.30 p.m.) I went to the Great Eastern Hotel where I saw Li Ming-teeng who introduced me to Huang King, Chief of the Reserve Unit of the Public Safety Bureau. Huang King expressed his desire to be appointed Divisional Commander having sole control over the Public Safety Bureau to which Li Ming-teeng agreed on the condition that by the night of March 12 the Defence Army should be formally established and that the flags of the Army be hoisted at Hantao. Huang King promised to give an answer personally at 9 a.m. March 12. In the room there were two others; one was Tung Ling and the other named Zao, brought by Huang King. I left at 5.40 p.m. while the four persons were taking dinner. Li Ming-teeng told me he was in the employ of one Li Hsueh. Li Ming-teeng did not say who Li Hsueh was or what recommendation he, Li Ming-teeng, would receive.

At 9.45 a.m. March 12 I went to the Great Eastern Hotel and found Li Ming-teeng, Tung Ling, Zao and another Chinese whom he introduced to me under the name Kiang Sung-tao (江清涛) as Group Commander of the Reserve Unit, the latter two representing Huang King. Li then told me that Huang King had sent these two representatives here and demanded \$100,000.00, 2,000 rifles and five appointments for himself in the unit of division under him, that he had agreed to give 1,000 rifles and pay \$50,000 respectively in ten or

seven days time after the inauguration of this army, and free appointment. Meanwhile I saw Li holding ^{me containing these conditions and another} a paper slip containing on it intimating that \$100,000 as reward and expenses would be given to Huang immediately on the day following the inauguration of the army. These two slips were subsequently handed to Kiang Sung-tao. Li further instructed them to ask Huang King whether he accepted these conditions or not, whereupon Kiang intimated that Huang would most probably accept them, ^{against some army} but to defer the expenses in starting the movement at 9 p.m. March 12. Kiang demanded that \$5,000 be issued to them at once. Li Ming-teung agreed to pay \$5,000 but asked them to consult with Huang King first, whereupon Kiang Sung-tao and Wang Ling left with the two chits, while I remained in the hotel. Li Ming-teung having no money, consulted with me and in consequence I proceeded to Chen Feng-shi's home where I arrived at 10.30 a.m. I explained to Chen the situation and Chen promised to apply to Mr. Koo for assistance and instructed me to return for reply an hour later. After having spent an hour in visiting friends, I returned to Chen's home. Chen gave me \$5,000 in notes which he said was obtained from Mr. Koo. I brought the \$5,000 to Great Eastern Hotel where I reached at about 11.45 a.m. I saw Li Ming-teung in Room 25. When he told me that Huang King had agreed and I told him that \$5,000 had been brought here, I then handed the money to him, whereupon we went to Room 34 where I found that Kiang and Wang had both returned, Kiang bringing him with ^{and} Li Ming-teung then handed the money to

Kiang Sung-tao who placed the notes on a table. While he was placing the notes into a leather case, Zao had a rough check of the notes. Li then in the presence of Kiang and others, handed me the receipt of \$3,000 as food money for the Division signed by Huang Ming. Subsequently Kiang announced that Wang Ming would come at 4 p.m. the same day to have a last discussion on the matter and to fix the time for the starting of this movement. (Kiang, Zao and Wang Ming then left. I remained and took tiffin in the Dining Room with Li, one unknown person, and one Chang Ming Yuen, whom I knew on my visit to the Great Eastern Hotel. through the introduction of Li who described him as Chief of Staff. I do not know when he entered this room. I returned to Room 34 at 4 p.m. with a view to learning the result of coming discussion by Huang Ming and found Li Kiang-tung and Zao and two unknown persons, one of whom was writing. I then asked Li whether Huang had come or not. Li did not give a clear reply. A few moments later Zao left. I then informed Li of a report to the effect that the Chinese authorities would take special precautions to-night for they had received information about possible uprising by agitators. Just at that time Chinese and Frenchmen foreigners, armed with pistols, arrested us. They searched our persons and the room.

53

Chow Keng-zung (周幹臣)

Anhui

C.D.I. Robertson

Lower Stn.

12/3/32

Clark Mine

My name is Chow Keng-zung, aged 33, native of Anhui. I am married and reside with my wife and daughter at 86 Yung Hwa Li, Rue Brenier de Montmorand. I had four children, three sons and a daughter. Two of my sons are dead. My second son was killed last year in Kiangsi when serving in General Sung Lien-chen's army operating against the Communists. My third son who was a sub-and Lieutenant served in the 87th Division of 5th Route Army and was recently killed near Kiangnan whilst operating against the Japanese. I was informed of his death by my eldest son named Chow Tsah-sung (周少騫) who is a secretary employed by the Public Safety Bureau at Tsingtao. I was born at Hsuehshen Hsuehchow Anhui where my father was an officer in the Imperial Army. When six years of age I commenced my education under a private tutor engaged by my family and studied under him until I was 17 years of age. I then joined the Imperial Military School at Siao Jan (小 34), Chihli and six years later was chosen with 53 others on the instructions of Yuan Shih-kai to continue my military studies at the Military Academy, Tokio. I attended the Military Academy at Tokio for three years and returned with the 53 others to Tientsin where I was appointed Staff Officer under Yuan Shih-kai. I was then 25 years of age. After carrying in my latter capacity as Staff Officer for six months I was transferred to the 15th Brigade of the Imperial Forces stationed at Chao Tiao An, Chihli. One year later the 15th Brigade was dispatched to Chinkiang (24 34) near Kiangnan, Kiangsi.

Four years later I was appointed Colonel of the Artillery Battalion of the 13th Brigade and 12 months afterwards was promoted Commander of the Artillery Regiment of the same Brigade. In the year of the Revolution (1911) the 13th Brigade of the Imperial Forces was reorganized into the 19th Division of the army of the Chinese Republic and still remained at Chin-kiang (036江). Four years later when Song Kuei-tung (080团) was Military Governor of Kiangsu Province, the 19th Division was transferred from Chin-kiang to Hankow where I served with it for one year and was then granted extended leave owing to sickness. I returned to my native home at Hsuehchow and six weeks later was appointed Chief Staff Officer of the Special District of Tsiensu Kuan (036) North West of Chihli and North Shanxi. I held this appointment for one year and retired to live in Peking. I lived in Peking for two years and when Li Tsung-hsiang was appointed Military Governor of Chekiang Province he invited me to serve as his private counsellor which position I held for three years and was then appointed by the Government as Chief Staff Officer to Li Tsung-hsiang. I held this position for two years and retired immediately prior to the outbreak of hostilities between the forces of Li Tsung-hsiang and Chi Shih-yuan (Chekiang - Kiangsu Civil War) to live in Yates Rd, (I cannot recollect the number of the house) Shanghai for two years. During the period of my stay in Shanghai I was not engaged in any activity whatever. I was appointed advisor to the Peking Government and served in a military capacity

for the year at the end of that time I brought my family to Shanghai where they took up residence at 3 Hu Zhang Li (張家里). Due to Robert and I returned to Tientsin to undergo medical treatment but occasionally returned to Shanghai to visit my family. I removed from 3 Hu Zhang Li, due to Robert to my present address about six years ago. During the time I lived at Tientsin I was not employed in any capacity as I suffered from lung trouble and all my friends had retired from active service. I returned to Shanghai at the end of November 1931 and have remained here since. During the time I was in the service of Lu Hoong-hsiang about 9 years ago, I met Sung Ngoh-su (孫子), then employed as an Inspector in the Hangchow Mint, and we became friends since that time. Sung Ngoh-su has been under me at various intervals as a student. He lives on Jessfield Road and visits me frequently. About 12 noon to-day, Sung Ngoh-su came to my house and told me that Tsang King-yuen who was one of the 50 officials who went with me to the Military Academy at Tokio, wished to see me. I enquired of him where Tsang King-yuen was to be found and he replied "Room 28, Great Eastern Hotel". I then told Sung Ngoh-su that I wanted to go to the Tai Chung Dong Medicine Shop, Hanking Road and that I would visit Tsang King-yuen at the same time, and about 3 p.m. Sung Ngoh-su and I left my house to go and purchase the medicine. We took a No. 17 Tramcar car at the Du Marché to the corner of Foochow and Cheking Roads where we alighted, walked north towards Hanking Road and proceeded to Room No. 28 Great Eastern Hotel.

On entering the room, Tsing Sing-yuen was not there but the other gentlemen unknown to me were present. ~~xxxxxx~~
As Chung ngon-su and I sat down, Tsing Sing-yuen entered and after he enquired if I had had tiffin he gave me a cup of tea. At that moment ~~as~~ the police arrived and searched me and then took me with the others to Court Station. I went to the Great Eastern Hotel for no other purpose than to meet Tsing Sing-yuen for a friendly chat and if Tsing Sing-yuen or any other person can prove that I am engaged in any subversive activities I am quite willing to accept punishment.

Lung Ngoh-ding

P. I. #

Wuhu

T. I. # core

Lousan

March 13, 1932

Clerk Lee Hui-kong

My name is Lung Ngoh-ding, age 35 years, and I am a native of Wuhu, Anhwei Province. I am married and my wife is at present in ^{Wuhu} Wuhu. I never went to school and I am illiterate. I was a baker at my native place for 8 years. When I was 25, I joined the Wuhu Salt Smuggling Prevention Corps as a Constable and stayed with this body until January 1, 1931 when it was dissolved. On January 15, 1931 (lunar calendar), I went to Linhe and joined the Salt Smuggling Prevention Corps there as a constable. I left Linhe on March 1, 1932 when the Japanese Forces occupied the place. I then took refuge at Soochow. I came to Shanghai via Sungkiang and Shanghai on March 11. I came to Shanghai to visit a man named Woo Tung Wah who worked in Chapel. He was a servant to a Chinese family. I first met him in Wuhu where he was employed in a similar capacity. I again met him sometime last year when he came to Shanghai from Linhe to make some purchases. I however failed to locate him. I then came into the Settlement and walked to Hankow Road. At about 2 p.m. March 11, when I passing the Great Eastern Hotel I met a man named Lee Ming-tong. I knew this person in Wuhu where he kept a charcoal shop. I asked him when he came to Shanghai. He replied that he arrived from Wuhu two days ago. He then questioned me about myself and I told him that I arrived in Shanghai on March 11. He then asked me to come into the hotel as it was raining.

I went inside with him to his room No. 29. At 3 p.m. I left the hotel and to a bathhouse but I do not remember the name of the place or the road. I returned to Lee's room at the hotel about 7 p.m. About 8 p.m. I and Lee went to bed. I got up at 8 a.m. on March 12 and went out alone to a foodshop near the hotel. About 9 a.m. I returned to Lee's room and found that he had got up. I then turned out and walked about the hotel. A few minutes later 3 other men entered the room. I did not know these men so I left the room. I walked about the hotel until 11 a.m. when I saw the 3 men leave the room. I went back and saw Lee but he did not say anything. I left the room and ordered food which was served me in an unoccupied room. I finished eating at 12 noon and went for a walk about the hotel. About 4 p.m. I sat outside Lee's room No. 29 and a little while later a Party of police of the Public Safety Bureau came. They took me into Room No. 29 but there was no one inside. They then searched and arrested me.

Wong Zoong-sung (王仲仁)

Kiangsu

D.S.I. Montgomery

Louza Station

March 13

Clerk Chao Shih-chow.

My name is Wong Zoong-zung (王仲仁) aged 35, native of Kiangsu. I was married in 1923 but my wife died the following year. I have no children of my own but have an adopted son, aged 5 years, living at my native place, Tung Tai (東台). I am at present employed as a military instructor at the Dah Hsia University, Jessfield Road, where I live; my pupils being students of the university who desire to have military training which consists of drilling. In addition to my work as a military instructor I undertake voluntarily to give lessons in reading to young children at the Pei Ming Elementary School which is near to the Dah Hsia University. The body of students to whom I give military instruction are not an "Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Army".

I was born at Tung Tai Hsien near Chinkiang. Between the ages of 12 and 15 years, I attended a small school at my native village after which I attended the Sing Tsa (盛泰) high school, also at Tung Tai, for a further two years. At the age of 17, on hearing that students would be accepted at Feng Yue Hsiang's Military School at Kaifeng, known as the Honan Military School I proceeded to Kaifeng, where I learned that free tuition could be obtained on passing an examination in reading, writing and geography. I was allowed to sit at this examination and succeeded in passing. I entered the Honan Military School and studied for three years. On the completion of my studies I and some 500 other graduates were posted as officers to Feng Yue Hsiang's North-Western Army and we departed with some 100,000 soldiers to the Pekien province to suppress banditry.

On arrival at King Hong, Fokien Province, we learned that most of the banditry had already been suppressed. I remained in the North-Western Army in the Fokien Province for about three years and then the army was disbanded. About 300 of the ex-graduates of Kaifeng Military College then proceeded to Canton and I elected to go with them. The remaining 200 returned to their homes. On arrival at Canton I secured service under General Hsu Tsung-tse (許崇智) in his 1st Route Army as Captain. I proceeded with the Army to Pah Yuan San (白雲山) and operated against General Chen Kwen-ming (陳炯明) troops. After a year's fighting General Chen's forces retreated to Weichow. The forces with whom I was serving followed them and the fighting lasted for another two years. During one engagement I received wounds in the legs, which necessitated my resigning my service with the 1st Route Army. On leaving the 1st Route Army I then came to Shanghai in order to receive medical treatment which was rendered by a Chinese doctor named Li Ling (李林) whose office was in Avenue Joffre.

After having received three months treatment I got well again. I had a little money and I joined together with some friends and started a hotel which was named the Yuan Chow Hotel at Tung Shing Jan in the French Concession. After a few months the hotel proved a failure and I returned to my native place. I have not seen or heard of my shareholders since then. At Tung Tai (my native place) I lived for two years with my elder brother named Wong Yien-ming (王翼明). There I got married but my wife died about a year afterwards.

I was then about 29 years old. Not having any work to do at my home, I decided to go to Canton which I did and on arrival there I got in touch with General Chien Dah-chun (錢大鈞) whom I had known when serving with the 1st Route Army. He sponsored my going to the Whangpoo Military Academy where I remained for two years studying military matters. I then went to Nanking and there met one Ho Min-yuin (何民瑛), a committee member of Kiangsu Provincial Government. I had known him on my first visit to Canton when he was the editor of a newspaper there. Through Ho Ming-yuin I obtained the position of chief of the Public Safety Bureau at Pei Hsien (邵縣) near to Nanking. I did not remain there more than six months as my health broke down. I then proceeded to Poochen (浦鎮) near Pakow and obtained the position of Chief of the Public Safety Bureau there, but I was dismissed owing to a new and more influential man being appointed. Hoping to get in touch with friends at Shanghai I came here and stayed at the Woo Ping (伍平) Lodging House near Rue du Consulat. I stayed at the lodging house for three months but unable to find employment. I went to Ninghai where I obtained a position as police inspector through the help of Lai Kong (賴光) whom I had known at the Whangpoo Military Academy. I remained in this position for about two years, but on account of a change in the chiefs of the Public Safety Bureau, I lost my position and came to Shanghai again. On my return to Shanghai I visited a man named Soong Tung-kin (宋東九), whom I had known in Canton on my first visit there. Soong

at that time lived at 2 Ching Hsi Li (敬德里) Rue Wantz and aided me to find my present position. He is now living at No. 22 Pao Jen Li, Avenue Joffre.

During May 1931 I visited the Great World with an old friend named Soong Tsung-kiu who now occupies the position of Chief of the 8th Section of the Police Forces of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, and was introduced to one Kong Sung-dao (江聲道), a native of Anhwei aged about 20 years. He is a subordinate official of the Public Safety Bureau being in charge of the 1st corps. There was no special purpose in the introduction other than friendship. I became friendly with Kong and we used to meet about three times a month. Sometimes I went to Kong's house which was near the Nantao Public Safety Bureau and sometimes he came to see me at the Dah Hsia University. On account of danger occasioned by the Japanese advance I could no longer remain at the University and Kong told me I could take meals at his house. We have seen a lot of each other during the last few days. On one occasion when visiting Kong at the Public Safety Bureau I was introduced to one Zou If-yun (曹翼云) who is a teacher of a small middle school but I do not know where it is located. There was no object in the introduction other than friendship. I have not seen the latter very much except on occasion when I have visited the Public Safety Bureau.

On March 11, I went to Kong Sung-dao's house for tiffin and just when we had finished Zou If-yun came to see Kong. Some conversation regarding a "Self-Protection Corps"

took place between Kong and Zau and I became interested. Kong then ~~said~~ said he had business at the Public Safety Bureau and asked Zau and I to accompany him there to meet an old friend named Wong Ming (黃明), Chief of the Special Duty Section of the Nantao Public Safety Bureau. Accordingly we proceeded on foot to the Public Safety Bureau and Kong introduced me to Wong Ming. After the introduction was completed Kong, Zau and Wong talked about the Self Protection Corps. I was told by Kong that the idea of the Self Protection Corps was to defend Nantao against the Japanese invasion. Kong suggested that I accompany him to the Great Eastern Hotel where persons interested in the Corps met in Rooms 34 and 29. Accordingly Wong Ming, Kong Sung-dan, Zau Ih-van and I got into Wong Ming's private motorcar and proceeded to the Great Eastern Hotel. In Room No. 34 there were two men whose names I know to be Li Ming-seong (李敬承) and Tsang Ming-yuib (張明遠). I have known Li for about one year having been introduced to him by one Leo whom I had met when I was Chief of the Public Safety Bureau at Pei Hsien. The introduction took place at the Hwa Peh (華北) Lodging House, Rue Brenier de Montmerand. I have known Chang Ming-yuin for many years but I forget where I met him. For a long time we talked about the Self Protection Corps and praised the patriotic motives which actuated the proposed formation of the unit. We all then set down to dinner. After dinner was finished Wong Ming instructed Kong to go to the Public Safety Bureau and Kong immediately left the room. Li Ming-seong throughout the dinner and afterwards kept up a whispering

conversation with Wong King. At about 5.30 p.m. I was about to ~~have~~ leave when Zau Ih-van told me to go on the following to see Wong King at the Public Safety Bureau but did not say for what purpose. I left the Great Eastern Hotel then and went to the Tsung Kiang Lodging House where I was staying on account of not being able to go to the University.

At about 7 a.m. on March 12 Zau Ih-van came to my lodging house in a ricksha and asked me to accompany him to Kong's house and then go to see Wong King. I called a ricksha and we both went together to Kong's house where we have breakfast together with Kong. After breakfast was finished we all walked to Wong King's house but only Kong went inside the house. A little time later Kong came out and said that Wong King was not going to the Great Eastern Hotel but we could use his motor car. Accordingly the three of us got into Wong King's motorcar which was indicated by Kong and we proceeded to the Great Eastern Hotel and to Room No. 34 when we got there we found that Tsung King-yuen was already in the room. Almost at the same time as we got there Li Ming-tseong arrived. Kong told the company that he had been authorized by Wong King to act as his representative and stated that Wong King required \$100,000 to organize the "Self Protection Corps". Tsung King-yuen and Lee Ming Tseong states that they did not have enough money at the time. Li Ming-tseong and Tsung King-yuen went outside the room and in a few minutes returned saying that half that sum could be raised in ten days. Kong King-tan (12/11/41) then stated

that enough money to purchase 2,000 rifles would also be required. Lee Ming-tsoong stated that he would raise enough money to purchase half the number of rifles required. Kong then stated that Wong Ming claimed the right to be made Chief of the 3rd Division of the Self Protection Corps. Tsang Ming-yuen then took a piece of paper and wrote out an acceptance of Wong Ming's demands. Lee Ming-chun then stamped the document with a seal in size about 1 inch by half an inch. I did not see the characters on the chop. Lee Ming-chun then handed the document to Kong Sung-dan who put it in his pocket. Kong left the place a few minutes later saying that he would deliver the document to Wong Ming. A short time later Tsang Ming-yuen and Lee Ming-chun requested Zau Ih-van and I to go and find Kong and ask him to come and collect \$3,000 on behalf of Wong Ming. Accordingly we left the place and hired a public motorcar in which we proceeded to Kong's house where we found Kong and the three of us had tiffin together. Kong said that Wong Ming would go to the Great Eastern Hotel at 4 p.m. that day. Having finished tiffin at about 1.30 p.m. Kong Sung-dan, Zau Ih-van and myself went in a hired motorcar to the Great Eastern Hotel, Kong saying that he wanted to collect the \$3,000 for Wong Ming. The three of us went to Room 34 in which were Tsang Ming-yuen and Lee Ming-tsoong. Kong told us that he had come for the money for Wong Ming and produced a receipt which he stated had been prepared by Wong Ming as per an arrangement. The receipt was given to

Sung Hsueh-su 孙 子 石

Hwai-an, Kiangsu

Superintendent Robertson

Louisa Stn.

13/3/32

D.I. Sih Tse-liang

My name is Sung Hsueh-su, 42 years of age, native of Hwai-an, Kiangsu and am now residing at the home of my daughter at 111 Jessfield Road. I studied at home until I was 17 years of age when I opened a confectionary shop at my native place. After 2 years the shop was closed owing to bad business and I secured a situation as a clerk in the Customs at Hwai-an. I held this post until 1923 when I received a job as clerk in the Mint at Hangchow which post I held for 3 years after which I returned home because my mother had died and again entered the Customs there as a clerk. I retained my post until 1930 when the Hwai-an Customs was abolished by the Ministry of Finance. I remained unemployed until January 1932 when I came to Shanghai and resided with my daughter and son-in-law at 111 Jessfield Road, a foreign unoccupied dwelling where my son-in-law is employed as a watchman. Since arriving in Shanghai I have had no employment and the only friend I have locally is Chen Keng-tung (周幹臣), who resides at 86 Rue Brenier de Montmerand and was formerly a Colonel in the Army at Hwai-an and at one time Chief of Staff to Lu Yung-hsiang, then Tachun of Chekiang. On the morning of March 10, I visited Chen at his home and there met one Young Hing-yuen (杨 炳 云) whom Chen introduced as a former school fellow of his. The little conversation which took place on this visit must have been of a general nature as I cannot remember what was said. I left Chen's home at about 11 a.m. and again visited him at 12 noon on March 12 when he informed me that his third son

a cadet in the 37th Division, had been killed in action. We went out for a walk about 5 p.m. and on reaching the Great Eastern Hotel, Hanking Road, Chou suggested to call on Tsang who, he said, was likely to be in room 29 of the Great Eastern Hotel. We accordingly went to the room and saw a man whom we did not know. He said his name was Wong (E). Another man was outside the door enquiring what we wanted. On our telling him he requested us to take a seat and he would get Tsang. Shortly afterwards Tsang appeared and while he and Chou were exchanging courtesies a party of police arrived and arrested five of us, namely, Wong, Tsang, Chou, myself and the man who was just outside the door. I have no knowledge of any plan to organize a new army. At no time did I hear Tsang or Chou talk on such a matter. I have never taken part in political activities nor have I any party leaning. Although I am without employment I have property at Hwaiian which produces a revenue of about \$30. monthly.

Yung Ming-yeen

Hankow, Hupoh.

(Capt. Robertson)

11 p.m.

March 13.

J.I. Hih Tsai-lung.

My name is Yung Ming-yeen (楊明遠). I am 58 years of age, a native of Hupoh (Hankow) and have resided for the past year in room 29, Dah Tung Lodging House, Rue Chapcal, French Concession. When I was 28 years of age I proceeded to Peking where I studied for six years in the Military Academy, my fees being paid by General Yung Tsai-dong, the then Governor of Hupoh and Huan. I had passed the necessary examination which entitled me to the course at the expense of the Chinese Imperial Government. After graduating I proceeded to Peking where I passed the Jen (進士) Degree in infantry knowledge. I was then appointed a Company Commander in the Hupoh Provincial Government. Two years later I went to Hankow and received an appointment as Battalion Commander with 500 troops under my command. I resigned this post after one year and proceeded to Nankin where I was appointed Counsellor to the Military Training Department which post I held for six months. The Revolution broke out at this time and I went to Shanghai where I received the appointment as Senior Staff Officer to General Lan Tien-wei (藍天蔚) at that time Commander of the Revolutionary Forces and proceeded to Chafoo with the troops and army. One month later (December 1911) I was appointed Military Commander of Yangchow which post I held for only three months owing to its being discontinued as a result of the overthrow of the Ching Dynasty. After handing over my troops to General Sang Tsang (蔣聖), a close associate of General Lan Tien-wei, I returned to Shanghai (in April). After remaining idle in Shanghai for

one month I proceeded to Chinkiangpu, Northern Kiangsu, where I was appointed Chief of Staff to the Defence Commissioner and concurrently Chief of Police. I held this position for one year and eight months and left following the declaration of independence of Kiangsu against Yuan Shih-kai. Returning to Shanghai I remained idle for four months after which I went to Peking where I conducted an anti-Yuan Shih-kai campaign for two years. After the death of Yuan Shih-kai (June 1916), Li Yuan-hung was appointed President and I was made a Military Counsellor to him. This post I held for one year. At the time Chang Hsun plotted to restore the boy Emperor to the throne and because of this I resigned and went to Shanghai where I remained unemployed for eight months. I then went to Naimanfu (Szechuan and Szechwan border) where a revolution had been started by General Tang Ka-min (唐克明) against Tuan Chi-jui and his Anfu clique. Here I held the post of senior Advisor to General Tang. I held this post for three years under Generals Tang Ka-min (唐克明), Fu Tzu-wei (柏文蔚) and Lan Tien-wei (藍天鵬) in succession. As our army (anti-Anfu) was defeated by the forces of General Wang Tzong-guan (王占元), Governor of Szechwan, I fled to Hankow where I remained idle for eighteen months. After which I proceeded to Chungking where I was appointed Military Advisor to Chao Hsu-tun (趙恆惕), Governor of Szechwan which post I held for nine months. As Sun Yat-sen sent troops to attack Chao Hsu-tun, I went to Chungking where I remained idle for 18 months. I next went to

Nanchang, Kiangsi, where on the instructions of Sun Yat-sen, I endeavoured to induce General Pang Peng-jen (彭程) Governor of Kiangsi Province, to attempt a coup d'etat against Wu Pei-fu. I did not succeed and returned to Shanghai where I remained without employment for about a year. My next move was to Anking (Anhui) where I became Chief of Staff to General Yen Te-chi (顏德基), Commander of the 2nd Training Division of the 10th Route Army which post I held for five months after which this unit was reorganized into the 26th Division, 11th Route Army (October, 1927). I continued to hold my post under the new regime for about 6 months at the end of which period I resigned owing to the unit being in financial straits. At that time this unit was in Swatow. I again returned to Shanghai (April 1928) since when I have existed on my savings together with financial assistance from friends. About 3 days ago, one Li Ming-tseong (李敏常) came to my lodgings and invited me to take a bath at the Grand Eastern Hotel. I accordingly went there about 9 p.m. and owing to the curfew was compelled to pass the night in the hotel. During my stay Li expressed a desire to have my assistance in a plot he was planning in compliance with instructions from Ma Han-min, Dr. Wellington Koo, and General Chen Chi-tang (陳延堂), President of the Kuangtung Provincial Government. The outline of the plot, Li Ming-tseong informed me, was the organization of an army to be styled the South Eastern Self-Defence Army to assist the 19th Route Army in opposing

Chiang Kai-shek and resisting the Japanese forces. Li also intimated that he had made arrangements with the Safety Bureau and the Merchants Volunteers for their assistance and cooperation. Li also stated that one Huang Ming (黃), an officer of the Bureau of Public Safety had accepted a post as Divisional Commander in the proposed army and another man named Liang (梁), also of the Bureau, had accepted a post as Colonel. Another member of the Safety Bureau, named Hsing (邢), had accepted a post as Brigadier. Li also confided that the main part of the plot was that the men of the Bureau of Public Safety and the Merchants Volunteers should form the nucleus of the New Army. I replied that I must give the matter full consideration before deciding in the matter of his request for my advice. I visited the hotel again yesterday afternoon (March 11) when I met Huang Ming. While I was there Li Ming-tse ng handed Huang Ming his (Huang Ming's) letter of appointment as Commander of the 3rd Division in the New Army. On this occasion Li told me that General Chou Feng-shi (周鳳岐), ex Tachun of Chekiang, was also a party to the plot and in all likelihood would command the new army. General Chou's present whereabouts are unknown to me and I did not enquire from Li on this point. On taking my departure from the Great Eastern Hotel, Li begged of me to return and visit him again to-day. About 11 a.m. to-day, I again went to the Great Eastern Hotel where I saw Li in his room. Shortly afterwards two Chinese named CHOW Chao (曹) and Fong [: 2] came to the room and when they were about to sit down to drink, Li took from his pocket

a bundle of bank notes which he handed to Kiang who counted them and declared the amount as \$3,000. As to the disposal of the money I am not certain if it went entirely to Kiang or was shared between him and Chao, but it went to one or both of them. I did not pay close attention on this point but I am certain the money did not go back to Li. Kiang as I stated before is a member of the Bureau of Public Safety while Chao I understood to be his colleague who would be Chief of Staff to Huang Ning also of the Bureau, on his, Huang's appointment in the new army. These two men immediately after tiffin left the hotel, promising to return at 4 p.m. with Huang Ning. After their departure Li told me that Huang Ning was demanding \$100,000 for his assistance in the plot. Owing to lack of funds Li could not meet this but had paid out the \$3,000.00 to Huang through the two men, Kiang and Chao with a promise of \$100,000 on the successful carrying out of the plot. Then I went to the room to-day there were in the room three Chinese, two of whom I saw on my previous visit. Their names are Li Sing-ago (李强) and Soong Shu-tung (宋力璋). After the departure of Chao and Kiang there were in the room the two Chinese Li Sing-ago and Soong Shu-tung and myself, Li Sing-ago having gone to another room. At about 3 p.m. two friends of mine named Chou Kiang-shen (周幹臣) and Sun Agoh-on (孙玉珍) came to the room to take a bath on my invitation. About 4 p.m. when Li Sing-ago, Soong, Chou, Sun and myself were in the room, a party of Municipal Police pushed open the door and entered. One

persons were searched as was also the room the number of which I cannot remember. The reason why Li King-tsoong approached me in regard to the plot was due to the fact that he knew I had considerable experience in revolutionary matters and was a military expert. I promised help in an advisory capacity not for monetary gain, but simply because the movement had my sympathy as I am opposed to Chiang Kai-shek and his regime. I have known Li King-tsoong for about two months. I first met him on Rue Chapelle when I was introduced to him by a friend named Tong Ching-sha (E 7/13) who has now left Shanghai and whose present whereabouts I do not know. After the Rue Chapelle meeting I did not see Li King-tsoong again until he was visited my lodgings three days ago.

Soong Pah dau (宋伯海).

Changsha, Hunan

D.P.S. Macadie

Louza Stn.

15/2/32

Clerk Kio Yen-keng.

My name is Soong Pah-dau, aged 38, native of Changsha and married. At the time of my arrest, I was living at No. 26 Sing Ming Tsung (新民村), Rue Brenier de Montmorani, with a relative of mine Soong Suh-shi wang (宋式清) alias Soong Chi-liang (宋季良), officer i/c Registry of the Kiangnan Arsenal. My native address is Laung Li Z (梁梨市), Toong Hyang (東鄉), Changsha. I was a farmer in my native place. Between 1926 and 1928 I was a member of the commissariat of the Tientsin Tax Bureau. I left this position owing to the resignation of the Chief of the Bureau. In 1929 I became part proprietor of a bath house in Pangru (蚌埠), Anhwei. I left Pangru owing to the floods at that place which made business very poor and came to Shanghai on December 16, 1931 with a view to approaching Soong Suh-piao (宋式驍), Director of the Kiangnan Arsenal, for a job. He is a distant relative of mine. I lived in the Kiangnan Arsenal after my arrival in Shanghai until the beginning of February when I went to the above address in the French Concession following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. I did no work at the Arsenal nor at this latter address. I spent my time reading books and novels until March 12, when about 9.30 p.m. members of the French Police came to 26 Sing Ming Tsung (新民村) and arrested me. I was later transferred to a police station in the International Settlement. I am not connected in any scheme of Soong Suh-chung's who never discussed anything with me. No one

-2-

came to the address in the French Concession nor were any meetings held there. I am not a member of any party or sect and my only desire was to secure a position in the Arsenal.

(Signed) Soong Fah-chen.

(11)

Zou Wei-don (曹慰先)

Changsha, Hunan

Supt. Robertson

Louisa Str

13/5/32

H.I. Sih Tse-liang

My name is Zou Wei-rien (曹慰先), 19 years of age, native of Changsha, Hunan and live at 25 Hsin Ming Tehung (新民部) Rue Brenier de Montarand, the home of my cousin, Soong Kyi-liang (宋季良) who is in charge of the Registry office in Kiangnan Arsenal. I myself am an apprentice mechanic in the Arsenal. In 1928 I studied in the Tshoo Yih (楚怡) Primary School, Changsha, for about 6 months. I was compelled to give up studies owing to the poor financial state of my family. At the beginning of 1929 I became an apprentice in the Dah Kyih Kiang Paper Shop, Changsha. I remained until December, 1931 when my parents received a letter from my cousin Soong Kyi-liang asking that I come to Shanghai and work as an apprentice mechanic in the Arsenal. I arrived in Shanghai on January 25, 1932 and immediately commenced my apprenticeship. At about 8 p.m. March 12 when I was at home with my mother's brother Soong Peh-dau (宋伯陶) a party of Police came in and searched the room. They seized some letters and took us into custody. Soong Suh-tsang (宋式璋) alias Soong Kyi-liang was not in at this time, leaving home at 12 noon that day. Before his departure he told me that he was going to call on some friend in the Great Eastern Hotel. He did not mention the name of the friends nor the matter of the robe to which he was proceeding. During my stay in Soong's home I only saw 5 or 6 visitors. I do not know their names but believe them to be employees of the Arsenal.

Tsiang Ling-tshih (蔣明極)

Szechuen

D.S. Golder 118

2 p.m.

19/5/32

C.D.S.I. Huang

My name is Tsiang Ming-tshih (蔣明極), native of Yin Yang Hsian (雲陽), Szechuen. I am aged 58 years and married to Tsiang Tsang Sze, also a native of Szechuen, who is at present staying in my native place.

I first went to School at the age of 8 years, when I entered a family school in my native place continuing my education there until the age of 18. At the age of 18 years I took an examination, passed and became a scholar under the Sou-Tai (Foreign Knowledge) system which was introduced during the Ching Dynasty. I studied under a tutor in my native place until I was 26 years of age, when I proceeded to Peking and there took an examination at the 2nd Imperial Academy. On passing this examination I was selected to become a civil officer under the Imperial Government. I remained in Peking for a period of about 6 years altogether and then was sent to Soochow where I took over the post of President of the Judicial Yuan. I actually took over the office in 1910 one year before the revolution. At the outbreak of the revolution I took up the post of secretary to Sung Tsh-chuan (程德全) who was that time a "President of the Kiangsu Province". I proceeded with him to the attack on Hanking which took place on 18th day of the 8th moon 1911. The siege of Hanking lasted about one month when the holders gave in. With the fall of Hanking I left the employment of Sung Tsh-chuan and entered the service of Dr. Sun Yat-sen who had been elected temporary President and had established his office in Hanking which

city had been chosen as the temporary capital. About one year after taking office as temporary President Dr. Sun Yat-sen handed over office to Li Yuan-hung (黎元洪) who had been selected as the first President and who had established his government at Peking. With the formation of the new government I left the services of Dr. Sun-Yat-sen and went to Peking, entering the services of Li Yuan-hung as his secretary and Political advisor. When Li Yuan-hung completed his term of office, I entered the service of Yuan Shi-kai (袁世凱) who succeeded him. I remained in the employ of Yuan Shi-kai (袁世凱) as secretary and political advisor until his death, at which I took service in the same capacity with Feng Kuo-tsang (馮國璋). Feng's death occurred about one year after he took office I therefore entered the services of Hsu Sze-tsang, who was the next president. I did likewise and returned to my native place in Szechuen. After being at home for a short period I re-entered the service of the Republic and took up the work as advisor to the offices of the ministries of Finance Education etc. During this period I paid numerous visits to my native place. I finally left the service of the government in 1929 when I made my last trip to Peking. Soon after my resignation I went to Szechuen and remained there for about two years during which time I prepared manuscripts for books on politics, economics, philosophy and law. I completed my work on the books by the end of 1930. I left Szechuen in April, and proceeded to Hanking at

the instance of Shih Tsung-loo (), Commander of the 4th Route Army in Kansu to apply to the Nanking Government for funds for the 4th Route Army. I went to the Military Headquarters where I made application to General Chu Hsi-tch (), Chief of Staff. The application was accepted but the funds at that time had not been raised. Ten days later after my arrival in Nanking I was arrested by the Nanking Garrison Commander's Headquarters on the charge of fabricating rumours, starting agitation, and conducting subversive correspondence in a secret code and an attempted Coup d'Etat against General Kuo Sze-tung () of the 20th Army Corps in Nanchang. I was detained in Headquarters of the Garrison Commander for about 4 months. On my release I took up residence in Nanking, remaining there for about 1 month, then came to Shanghai arriving here on November 23, 1931. I took a room in the Far Eastern Hotel and later moved to the Chsi Loh hotel on Zhibert Road. Later in the month of January I moved to my friend's house in the Shih Wei Li, No. 744, Seymour Road. My friend Tsang Sze-sung () who resides at this address is assistant to the Commander of the Kiangsu Bandit Suppression Corps. Tsang told me that I could have a room on the ground floor of No. 744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour Road. Soon after the start of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai I went to see D. Yamamoto at the Palace Hotel, Room 120 and asked him to render me some assistance in getting some of my friends out of the Chapei area.

All my dealings with Japanese have been for the same purpose.

Hitherto I have omitted to state that about 19 years I was Superintendent in Charge of Chinese students in Japan and whilst there I made a number of Japanese friends.

March

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. B. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 3369

Date 19/4/38

Political 8

Arrest of Revolutionaries - plot to overthrow Bureau of Public Safety and organize a new army

At 4.30 p.m. March 12 members of the Public Safety Bureau requested assistance from Louza Station to arrest persons who were using Rooms 29 and 34 of the Great Eastern Hotel, Min Wo Kan, off Hanking Road as a meeting place where they were plotting the overthrow of the Public Safety Bureau and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. A party of Municipal Police attended and the following nine persons were arrested:-

Lee Ming Tsang
Li Sing-ngoh
Seong Suh-tsang
Chou Tsz-zah
Chou Keng-zung
Iung Ngah-ding
Wong Zoeng-zung
Sung Ngoh-su
Tsang Ming-yuen

李 明 宗
李 醒 我
李 明 石
李 明 石
李 明 石
李 明 石
李 明 石
李 明 石
李 明 石

A quantity of papers, chops and letters of appointment were seized ~~show~~ showing the arrested men to belong to an organization known as the "Headquarters of the South-Eastern Self Defence Army" (東南自衛軍). At 9.30 p.m. on the same day Municipal Police with the assistance of members of the French police and Manteo police searched the home of the 2nd accused Lee Sing-ngoh (李醒我) at 7 Rue Chapal and seized a suitcase containing documents and correspondence and in addition visited the home of the third accused Seong Suh-tsang (宋式璋) at 26 Sing Ming Tsung Alleyway, Rue Arnier de Montmorand where a box containing documents and correspondence ~~was~~ was seized and the two persons as follows found on the premises taken into custody:

Seong Pak-dan
Lau Wei-sien

宋柏丹
宋慰先

Attach
file
on the case.

Political (9)

The seizure at this address, on examination, however, proved of no value and had no bearing on the case.

From statements made by the accused it appears that the Public Safety Bureau and the offices of the various organs of the municipality of Great Shanghai were to be occupied by the South-Eastern Self Defence Army at a certain time on March 13. The nucleus of this army was to consist of members of the Public Safety Bureau and the Merchants Volunteer Army Corps for which assistance \$100,000 was to be paid and 2,000 rifles supplied to these representatives of the Bureau in question together with an assurance that no dismissal or change of the present staff of the Public Safety Bureau would be effected. The new army when formed would be commanded by General Chou Feng-chi (周鳳岐) who according to the statement of the first and principal accused Li Ming-tsoong, engineered the plot under the name of Li Ngoh (李鵬).

General Chou Feng-chi who resides at 146 Rue Pere Robert is notorious for his treachery against Lu Yung-hsiang (盧永祥), Tsuchun of Chekiang, when he (Lu) was overthrown by Sun Chuan-fang and against the latter when the Nationalists entered Chekiang in 1927. For his desertion of Sun Chuan-fang the Nationalists appointed him commander of the 26th Army which occupied Chapei and Raochow in 1927. He held this post for about six months when his command was given to General Chen I (陳儀) owing to Chiang Kai-shek's doubt as to his, Chen's, loyalty. Again in December 1929 Chou planned a Coup d'Etat in Kiangchow but the plot was discovered

Political (10)

before maturity and Chou was forced to flee.

The statement of the 9th accused, Tsang Ning-yuen a graduate of the Tokio Military Academy shows him up as an individual who has lived on political and military intrigue for the past twenty four years and a very suitable man to assist in the plot of this kind.

The accused have been charged with Insurrection Contrary to Art. 103 of the C.C.R.C. and will appear before Court on March 18 when an application for their extradition will be made by the Chinese Authorities.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
C. S. B. D. 3369
BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 25 21.3 SHANGHAI
19th. March, 1932.

Dear Givens,

Very many thanks for your letter No. D.3369 of March 15th. enclosing a copy of a detective report on the case of conspiracy to overthrow various organs which exercise authority in the name of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Yours sincerely,

At Blackman

T. P. Givens, Esq.,

Deputy Commissioner,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

File
JH

21.3.32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 33-19
 B. B. D. 33-19
 Station,
 Bubbling 26-1-32
 Date March 21st 1932

Station Reference No 121. **REPORT**

Subject (in full) Third further report on the case of Tsiang Ling Tsih, who is required by the Bureau of Public Safety as being a rebel.

Made by D.P. Crowden.

Forwarded by *L. Maguire*

Sir.

"Tsiang Ling Tsih", was taken before the D.C. Court this morning, 21.3.32, at 10am and the judge after scrutinising the documents and letters, which were seized during the raid on the home of the accused, stated that there was no definite proof in any of them that the accused was guilty of the charge of being a rebel.

Therefore, after having heard the evidence of the Bureau of Public Safety, the judge remanded the case until a.m. 23.3.32, to enable the Bureau of Public Safety to produce before the Court the two prisoners already in their custody who had implicated the accused.

Before the hearing of the case however the members of the Bureau of Public Safety in Court, asked the undersigned to withdraw their application for the custody of Tsiang Ling Tsih as they now had decided that there was insufficient evidence of his guilt. This request was refused and the case presented as stated above.

The judge ordered the money, documents, and letters used in the evidence to be taken back to the station for safe custody until the remanded sitting on 23.3.32

S. Crowden

D.P. 3 96

26-3-32

W. Golder

I'm making out
this report you are
overlapping. This
should be done by
Station detective with
your assistance and/or
advice

JR

21-3-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.

S. S. D. REC. STATION

S. I. P. S. D. Station

Date March 20, 1932

Subject (in full) Execution of Warrants No. 4091 and 4092 issued at the instance
of the Public Safety Bureau

Made by D. S. Golder

Forwarded by

Henry Robertson, C.S.I.

At about 12 noon on March 19th armed with Search
744
Warrant No. 4091 in respect of Shih Wei Li (蔣 惠里), off
Seymour Road and Warrant of Arrest No. 4092 in respect of
Tsiang Ming-tsih (蔣 明極) (of the address designated in the
Search Warrant), both authorities having been issued by the
2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court at the request of the Public
Safety Bureau, a visit was paid to the address aforementioned
by the undersigned, members of the Public Safety Bureau and
~~members of the~~ *detectives of* I. D. Bubbling Well Station. Tsiang Ming-
tsih was taken into custody in a downstairs room of 744
Shih Wei Li and a search conducted of the room. In it
were found a large number of letters, the import of which
is at present obscure, \$945.00 silver, which was hidden
beneath the bed and for which Tsiang Ming-tsih has so
far not given a proper accounting. The prisoner was
removed to Bubbling Well Station where he was questioned
regarding his activities (Statement attached). Two written
notes in Japanese were found but it is impossible to say to
exactly what they refer.

The money \$945 was sealed and handed over to the
Sergeant on Duty, Bubbling Well and a receipt obtained for
same.

The prisoner will appear before the Court tomorrow
March 21st when the Public Safety Bureau will make applica-
tion for his extradition.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*S.I. Please bring to
attention of station*
D.S. (Crime) Information
W.B.
W.B.
W.B.

Sp. Br.
20 1932

March 18, 1932.

Search warrant No.4091 issued by Judge Dzien
at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety
Bureau.

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

-Y-

Tsiang Ming Tsih.

Address : - 744 Z Wei Li, Seymour Road,
 off Weihaiwei Road.

To search for and seize certain reactionary
literature in the abovementioned premises.

March 18, 1932.

Warrant No.4092 issued by Judge Dzien at the
request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

-v-

Tsiang Ming Tsih.

Address : - 744 Z Wei Li, Seymour Road
off Weihaiwei Road.

Wanted by Shanghai Public Safety Bureau
for being a rebel.

Office i/c S. B.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No.
S. S. D. REGISTRY
D. 3369
Subbling Station,

REPORT

Station Reference No. 121

Date March 20, 1932

Subject (in full) Further report on assistance to C.C.I. Authorities
re. arrest of one Tsiang Ming Tsih, wanted as being a rebel.

Made by D.P.S. Crowden Forwarded by

Sir,

Between 10a.m. and 12noon today 20-3-32 Tsiang Ming Tsih was taken to the Special Branch Headquarters where his statement was taken by D.S. Golder, copies of which are attached. At the same time 9 letters and two other documents were translated, copies of these are also attached as they of importance with regard to the allegation that Tsiang Ming Tsih is implicated as a rebel.

Money in silver dollars to the value of \$947.00 seized at the same time that the suspect was arrested in his rooms on 19th. March will be taken to the S.S.D. Court tomorrow 21-3-32, together with the originals of the letters and documents aforementioned. Representatives of the Bureau of Public Safety will be present in the Court to apply for the despatch of the suspect.

mf

SC Crowden
20576

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

3369

REPORT

Dublin Station,

24. 3. 32.

Date March 25, 1932

Station Reference No. 1218

Subject (in full) Fourth further report on the case of Tsiang Ming Tsih, who is required by the Bureau of Public Safety as being a rebel.

Made by D.S.I. Widdowson

Forwarded by L. McGuire et.

Sir,

Tsiang Ming Tsih was again taken before the S.S.D. Court on the 23-3-32 when Judge Voong ordered him to be handed over to the Staff of the Shanghai Municipality B.P.S. He was handed over accordingly.

The sum of \$945.00 found on the premises where he was arrested, was ordered to be handed over to one named Yang, a representative of Mr. Tsang Sze-sung (沙樹聲) of the Kiangsu Bandit Suppression Corps, who apparently is the owner of the money.

The bank pass-books likewise seized were handed over to representatives of the Bureau of Public Safety.

It is understood that the Judge told Mr. Wong the Asst. M.A. that the B.P.S. official who attended Court at the last hearing, on the 21-3-32, reported to his superiors that Tsiang Ming Tsih had been released, the Judge had received a telegram from Nanking asking the reason why.

Corn for D.S. (Special Branch)

H. Widdowson.
D.S.I.

MR
24/3/32
71

Copy for Office of Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. D. REGISTRY

S. D. D. 3309

21.3.32.

Station Ref. No. 121

"B"

Division.

CRIME REGISTER No. Assistance to the
O.C.I. Authorities.

Bubblingwell Police Station.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

March 19th, 1932.

Name, age, occupation and address of person arrested.	Tsiang Ming Tsih (蔣明極) 58, Representative of 4th of 744, Z Wei Li, Seymour Road. Mangsu.
---	--

Arrested by	D.P.S. Crowden, C.D.C's 314, & 327.
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Date and place where arrest took place.	744, Z Wei Li, off Seymour Road, 12.10p.m. 19-3-32.
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Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested).

At 11a.m., 19-3-32, members of the Bureau of Public Safety came to this Station accompanied by members of the Special Branch and an arrest Warrant No. 4092, and a Search Warrant No. 4091, requesting assistance to arrest one Tsiang Ming Tsih.

At 12.10p.m., 19-3-32 the accused answering to the designation on the Search Warrant was arrested in a downstairs room at 744, Z Wei Li, off Seymour Road and brought to the Station together with documents, money, letters and chops found in his room.

The latter will be fully investigated preparatory to take before the S.S.D. Court on Monday, 21-3-32, when the Bureau of Public Safety will ask for the despatch of the accused.

Enquiries proceedings.

copy.
H.O's
of (S.B.)
280 "B"

S. Crowden

D.P.S. 33.

Name of investigating officer.	D.P.S. Crowden and C.D.C's 314, & 327.
--------------------------------	--

Initials of Senior Detective.	MA
-------------------------------	----

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest. It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed. In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

S. 1. Station, _____

Date March 21, 1932.

Subject (in full) _____ Re Attached.

Made by D. S. Golder

Forwarded by *Harry Robertson, C.S.*

I submit herewith for your informations copies of translations of papers found at No. 744 Sze Wei Li, Seymour Road at 12 noon March 19th, when Tsiang Ming Jih (蒋明基), for whom a warrant had been issued, was arrested. The Public Safety Bureau allege that Tsiang Ming Jih is connected with the case in which a number of arrests were made in Louza District on Saturday, March 12.

The documents found in his possession do not prove a clear case against him and as the Chinese Authorities will make application for his extradition I have therefore ~~forwarded~~ the attached so that you might be placed in full possession of the facts of the case.

Infocae

D. S.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir

Officer i/c Special Branch

As Tsiang is not a bona fide resident of the

Settlement, I shall if consulted tell the
Mun. Advocate that the Police have no special
reason for objecting to his being handed over to the
Chinese authorities. Some of the attached papers
are interesting.

H. Swenson O. i/c Sp. Br.

Recd 2/13
4/13

March 18, 1932.

Search warrant No.4091 issued by Judge Dzien
at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety
Bureau.

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

-V-

Tsiang King Tsih.

Address : - 744 Z Wei Li, Seymour Road,
off Weihaiwei Road.

To search for and seize certain reactionary
literature in the abovementioned premises.

March 18, 1932.

Warrant No.4092 issued by Judge Dzien at the
request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

-v-

Tsiang Ming Tsih.

Address : - 744 Z Wei Li, Seymour Road
off Weihaiwei Road.

Wanted by Shanghai Public Safety Bureau
for being a rehd.

List of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No. 744 Shih Wei Li, off Seymour Road at noon March 19th 1932.

1. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one Han Ts Ching.
2. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one Chang Chi Ming.
3. A letter addressed to Shigemitsu (Japanese Minister) by Tsiang Ming Jih.
4. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by Shigemitsu.
5. A letter addressed to one Woo San By Tsiang Ming Jih.
6. A note containing "Plan to be put into execution".
7. A note advocating the overthrow of the despotism of one party, etc.
8. A note in Japanese.
9. A letter addressed to Uyeda by Tsiang Ming Jih.
10. A visiting card D. Yamamoto, bearing the following written address, Room No. 129, Palace Hotel. Telephone No. 18030.
11. A visiting card, Major T. Takashashi, Japanese Military Office, No. 97 Wuting Road.
12. A visiting card Dr. T. Mayesono, Dental Surgeon, No. A 125 North Szechuen Road.
13. A letter addressed to one Hung by Tsiang Ming Jih.
14. A letter addressed to one Mei Pah by Tsiang Ming Jih.
15. Copy of a letter in connection with the arrest of Tsiang Ming Jih (place where arrested not mentioned) and Chiang See in Hankow addressed to Kuo, Commander of the 26th Division of the National Army.

Tsiang Ming-tsh (蔣明桢)

Szechuen

D.S.Golder 118

2 p.m.

19/3/32

C.D.S.I. Huang

My name is Tsiang Ming-tsh (蔣明桢), native of Yin Yang Hsian (雲陽), Szechuen. I am aged 58 years and married to Tsiang Tsang Sze, also a native of Szechuen, who is at present staying in my native place.

I first went to School at the age of 8 years, when I entered a family school in my native place continuing my education there until the age of 18. At the age of 18 years I took an examination, passed and became a scholar under the Ssu-Zai (Foreign Knowledge) system which was introduced during the Ching Dynasty. I studied under a tutor in my native place until I was 28 years of age, when I proceeded to Peking and there took an examination at the 2nd Imperial Academy. On passing this examination I was selected to become a civil officer under the Imperial Government. I remained in Peking for a period of about 6 years altogether and then was sent to Soochow where I took over the post of President of the Judicial Yuan. I actually took over the office in 1910 one year before the revolution. At the outbreak of the revolution I took up the post of secretary to Sung Tsh-chuan (程德全) who was that time a "President of the Kiangsu Province". I proceeded with him to the attack on Nanking which took place on 18th day of the 8th moon 1911. The reign of Nanking lasted about one month when the holders gave in. With the fall of Nanking I left the employment of Sung Tsh-chuan and entered the service of Dr. Sun Yat-sen who had been selected temporary President and had established his office in Nanking which

city had been chosen as the temporary capital. About one year after taking office as temporary president Dr. Sun Yat-sen handed over office to Li Yuan-hung (黎元洪) who had been selected as the first president and who had established his government at Peking. With the formation of the new government I left the services of Dr. Sun-Yat-sen and went to Peking, entering the services of Li Yuan-hung as his secretary and Political advisor. When Li Yuan-hung completed his term of office, I entered the service of Yuan Shi-kai (袁世凱) who succeeded him. I remained in the employ of Yuan Shi-kai (袁世凱) as secretary and political advisor until his death, at which I took service in the same capacity with Feng Kuo-tsang (馮國璋). Feng's death occurred about one year after he took office I therefore entered the services of Hsu Hze-tsang, who was the next *after being in office 2 years Hsu Tze-Kong resigned* president. I did likewise and returned to my native place in Hsuehmen. After being at home for a short period I re-entered the service of the Republic and took up the work as advisor to the offices of the ministries of Finance Education etc. During this period I paid numerous visits to my native place. I finally left the service of the government in 1929 when I made my last trip to Peking. Soon after my resignation I went to Hsuehmen and remained there for about two years during which time I prepared manuscripts for books on politics, economics, philosophy and law. I completed my work on the books by the end of 1930. I left Hsuehmen in April, and proceeded to Hanking at

the instance of Shih Tsung-lee (史宗魯), Commander of the 4th Route Army in Kansu to apply to the Hanking Government for funds for the 4th Route Army. I went to the military headquarters where I made application to General Chu Bei-teh (朱培德), Chief of Staff. The application was accepted but the funds at the time had not been raised. Ten days later after my arrival in Hanking I was arrested by the Hanking Garrison Commander's Headquarters on the charge of fabricating rumours, starting agitation, and conducting subversive correspondence in a secret code and an attempted Coup d'Etat against General Kuo Kue-tung (郭汝棟) of the 20th Army Corps in Nanchang. I was detained in the headquarters of the Garrison Commander for about 4 months. On my release I took up residence in Hanking, remaining there for about 2 months, then came to Shanghai arriving here on November 23, 1931. I took a room in the Far Eastern Hotel and later moved to the Chai Lon Hotel on Tibet Road. Later in the month of January I moved to my friend's house in the Shih Wei Li, No. 744, Seymour Road. My friend Tsung Hse-sung (張樹聲) who resides at this address is assistant to the Commander of the Kiangsu Bandit Suppression Corps. Tsung told me that I could have a room on the ground floor of No. 744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour Road. Soon after the start of the Sino-Japanese Hostilities in Shanghai I went to see H. Yamamoto at the Palace Hotel, Room 129 and asked him to render me some assistance in getting some of my friends out of the Chapei area.

All my dealings with Japanese have been for the same purpose.

Hitherto I have omitted to state that about 19 years I was Superintendent in Charge of Chinese students in Japan and whilst there I made a number of Japanese friends.

(1)

Translation of document seized during a raid on
the home of Tsiang Mingjih, 744 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

--

Ming,

I am very glad to hear that Tsou Sung will
proceed to Hupeh and I hold the following opinion :

1. As the matter according to Sun Ah-deu (? Sun Fo)
will be announced at a time when everything had
been properly arranged and it is believed that the
"Straw Head General" (Chiang Kai-shek) will not
meddle with it. Will you advise Tsing not to
worry any more. He (? Tsou Sung) will go to
Nanking to exert all his energy to assist in
accomplishing the matter.
2. As regard Mo Nghi's (Feng) case, the official
circle exerts every effort to prove that it is
groundless. Have you heard any evidence regarding
the same?
3. As there is assistance from the Interior, the
situation will not be affected and as the
influence of the bandits will be intensified during the
present national crisis in Hupeh, it is very needful
to have a stable commander. The present unsettled
situation will profit a wise person who can pick up
an excellent chance through it.

(Sd.) Han Ts-ching

Envelope: Chiang Esq.,
Mingjih
c/o 744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour Road.

Awaiting reply.

From Zing Ming.

Translation of document seized during a raid on
the home of Tsiang Ming-chih, 844 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road, at 12 noon, March 19, 1932.

December 31

Mr. Ming Jih,

My friend Liu Ching-san's men have
about 5,000 rifles and are at present distributed
on the border of Kiangsu and Shantung. I request
you to try to find some one in Shanghai to collect
them and organize them, whereby we can make a
fundamental force out of them with a view to
completing the Chinese Revolution. It will be
best to have a ~~xxx~~ discussion with your Assistant.
Hoping that you will favour me with a reply,

Yours faithfully,

Chang Chi-ming.

P.S. In 1924 Sun Yat-sen appointed Liu as Commander
of the 11th Army. During the Northern Punitive
Drive, he was appointed by Chiang as Commander-
in-Chief of the Kiao Tung People Group and at
present acts as Major General Military Advisor.
Li Chi-sen is at present Director of Military
Training; have you any connection with him and
can you introduce me to him?

3.

Translation of document seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明極), 744 Shih Wei
Li, Seymour Road, at 12 noon, March 19, 1932.

--

December 21,

Minister Shigemitsu,

I beg to inform you that I arrived
in Shanghai yesterday and would like to have an interview
with you. If you have time, I shall come to you and
have a hearty talk with you. Besides I have some
important affairs to discuss with you.

Yours faithfully,

Sd. Chiang Zu-lih

(alias Ming Jih)

P.S. I appreciate your introduction to me last year
of Consul Shang Tsuan (王村) who had several
negotiations with me which resulted in satisfaction.
I met brethren Pai Kong (北岡), Dien Chung (田中),
Chung Tsing (村井) yesterday. I told them to
convey the matter to you and I believe that they have
dealt it with you already. I hope that you will appoint
a date for an interview.

(Note: The last three names mentioned in P.S. are
all Japanese).

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明哲), 744 Shih Wei Li (慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

The following is the translation of a letter addressed by Shigemitsu to Tsiang Ming-chih dated December 24:-

December 24,
Office of the Japanese
Minister to China.

Mr. Min Tsih,

Your letter has been duly received and perused. Your arrival in Shanghai this time makes me very willing to see you and have a talk with you, which, however, is made impossible owing to my present engagement, official and private. Should you have anything to do, please kindly interview Advisor Ling Tsuh (林出) and have dealings with him.

Excuse me.

Yours faithfully,

Shigemitsu

(Minister to China).

Translation of the envelop :-

From Shigemitsu

Mr. Tsiang Ming-tsih,
c/o Chang Residence
744 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明極), 744 Ssin Wei Li (蘇西里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932

The following is the translation of a letter addressed by San to Tsiang Ming-chih dated February 16:-

February 16.

Brother Ming Jih,

At 4 p.m. every day, there is a meeting of Standing Committee in Li's residence. If you have leisure, please represent Brother Zien (掟) and attend the meeting. At 2 p.m. on the 18th you are also requested to represent (?Zien) and attend the meeting. Yesterday I proposed that you be appointed Advisor to this office, which was passed. A letter of appointment will be sent to you separately.

Yours faithfully,

San.

Translation of the Envelope:-

Goods Roads Exhibition
Bank of China Extension Bldg.
16 Jinkoo Road,
Shanghai.

Mr. Chiang Ming-jeh
c/o Chang's Residence.

From Woo.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蒋明植), 744 Shih Wei Li (慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

Plan to be put into execution

1. Mutiny in the Interior (Letter to Chiang).
Feng. Yu. Chuen.
2. Money. 19th Route. Kwangtung. Li.
Wang Ping-yan.
3. Shanghai Question. Wang Ih-ding. Fu Siao-an.
(a) The Whole question.
(b) the "Part" question.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明樞), 744 Shih Wei Li (荻夷里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

1. Convene a Provisional Government Council.
1. Fix the law governing the Organization of a People's Conference.
1. Overthrow the despotism of One Party.
1. Convene a People's Conference and fix up the Constitution.
1. Organize a formal government and put into execution the constitution.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明極, 774 Shih Wei Li
(芝德里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

The principle of root

1. I have heard that you suspect me.
2. You don't make conference about the various matters.
3. You don't practise our belief.
4. Angry.

(N.B. This note is in Japanese).

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Translation of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明極), 744 Shih Wei Li (世衛里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

February 18.

Commander-in-Chief Uyeda,

It is three years since we saw you last; have you an idea about the hearty talk and joking beside the sea among us and Chuen Jee (菊池) (Chief of Staff), San Ya (三野) (Staff Officer), Chih Dien (吉田) (Interpreter and Adviser), when you were in command at Tientsin and Taku. This time you came to Shanghai and I too owing to some important affairs have arrived here. I originally intended to have an interview with you, but am not in position to do so due to my present engagement. Therefore I have to write to you to offer my good wishes. I am at present engaged in the peace movement; you can get important particulars from Dien Chung (田中), Pei Kong (北岡) Chun Tsing (村井), and Kiang Gee (江崎) (all names of Japanese).

As regards whether there is hope for peace and other measures, please tell me through Brother Dien Chung (田中)

Yours faithfully,

Here an attached card.

P.S. The intimate friendship between the two nations should be based on the people. Your Army is famous for its civility; I hope that it will not treat the people in a brutal manner, but will be merciful towards them.

10.
Translation of documents found during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No 744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour
Road at noon March 19th.1932.

10 1.(Visiting card.) D. Yamamoto. Written in ink,
Room No 129 Palace Hotel, (Tel 18830.

11 2.(Visiting Card.) Major. T. Takahashi. Japanese
Military Office. 97 Wooting Road.

12 3. Dr. T. Mayesono. Dental Surgeon. No A 125 North
Szechuen Road. Telephone 41839.

(The last being also a visiting card.)

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Translation of a document found during a raid
on the home of Tsiang Ming -jih. No 744
Shig Wei Li, Seymour Road at noon on March 19th
1932.

Februaru 11.

Brother Hung.

We have not corresponded to each other
for a long time . Our company has been organ-
ised with a little success. Certain Manager
(18 Ts) Secret Code. has left here for Tientsin.
Why do you not go to Tientsin with Brother Mai,
possibility it would not be difficult to know the
the state. Maybe I shall go to the North in the
near future with a view to arranging a conference
among us. As a branch is opening here it is
possible that we shall ask you to come south .
Attached herewith is a note for Brother Mai.

Yours Faithfully

King.

P.S. The organisation of the company is very good
but for the present do not ask for other men
When you are in Tientsin look for those
acquaintances of the Kan Hoh (Tuan Gee-sai
clique and you will receive help.

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Translation of a document found during a raid on
the home of Tshang Ming-jih. No 744 Shih Wei Li
Seymour Road at noon on March 19th 1932.

February 11th.

Brother Mei Pah.

Our company has achieved some success
A certain manager has returned to Tientsin from
Shanghai. Why do not go to Tientsin with Brother
Min (Min)) and maybe there is some meaning there.

Yours Faithfully

Min.

Translation of a document found during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No.744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour Road at noon on March 19th, 1932.

Kuo, Commander of the 26th Division of the National Army,

According to the No.204 letter of the Garrison Commander's Headquarters of Hankow, during the inspection of postal matters they discovered a Japanese telegram entitled "Telegram from the Song Dau (Japanese) Consul-General at Tientsin to the Acting Consul-General Shigimitsu of Shanghai" in company with a paper written according to a secret code in a roll of mosquito paper sent to Tsiang Ming Jih, Sing Hwa Hotel, Nanking, from Hankow and that these documents are fabricating rumours, starting agitation communicating under a secret^{code} and of a rebellious character and we are requested to arrest the person in order to prevent possible embarrassment. In accordance with this we have arrested one Tsiang Ming Jih and seized a number of documents of a rebellious nature including several letters from Chiang So, 43 Yung Tsing Tsung Road, Hankow, to Tsiang Ming Jih, and Ling Ching Dai, in connection with a proposed coup d'etat against Kuo. Accordingly we replied Au (夏), the Garrison Commander of Hankow by telegram and requested him to arrest the accomplice. In answer to this we were later informed by the aforementioned Authorities that one Chiang So had been arrested, who stated that he is engaged as an advisor of the 26th Division and undertook the activities of overthrowing Kuo and they also asked if it is all right to send these accused Tsiang Ming Jih and Chiang So to your Division for investigation. Regarding this we would like to get a reply from you.

Attached herewith is a copy of the original letter from the Garrison Commander's Headquarters, the Japanese telegram with translation and three letters written by Chiang So.

List of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No. 744 Shih Wei Li, off Seymour Road at noon March 19th 1932.

1. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one Han Ts Ching.
2. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one Chang Chi Ming.
3. A letter addressed to Shigemitsu (Japanese Minister) by Tsiang Ming Jih.
4. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by Shigemitsu.
5. A letter addressed to one Woo San By Tsiang Ming Jih.
6. A note containing "Plan to be put into execution".
7. A note advocating the overthrow of the despotism of one party, etc.
8. A note in Japanese.
9. A letter addressed to Uyeda by Tsiang Ming Jih.
10. A visiting card D. Yamamoto, bearing the following written address, Room No. 129, Palace Hotel. Telephone No. 18030.
11. A visiting card, Major T. Takashashi, Japanese Military Office, No. 97 Wuting Road.
12. A visiting card Dr. T. Hayasono, Dental Surgeon, No. 125 North Szechuen Road.
13. A letter addressed to one Hung by Tsiang Ming Jih.
14. A letter addressed to one Mei Fah by Tsiang Ming Jih.
15. Copy of a letter in connection with the arrest of Tsiang Ming Jih (place where arrested not mentioned) and Chiang Neo in Hankow addressed to Kuo, Commander of the 26th Division of the National Army.

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1. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one ,
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Shigemitsu.
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of one party, etc.
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written address, Room No. 120, Palace Hotel. Telephone
No. 18030.
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Office, No. 97 Wuting Road.
12. A visiting card Dr. T. Hayasono, Dental Surgeon,
No. 125 North Szechuen Road.
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15. Copy of a letter in connection with the arrest of
Tsiang Ming Jih (place where arrested not mentioned)
and Chiang See in Hankow addressed to Kuo, Commander
of the 26th Division of the National Army.

Tsiang Ning-taih (蔣明桢)

Szechuen

D.S.Golder 118

2 p.m.

19/3/32

C.D.S.I. Huang

My name is Tsiang Ning-taih (蔣明桢), native of Yin Yang Hsian (雲陽), Szechuen. I am aged 88 years and married to Tsiang Tsang Sze, also a native of Szechuen, who is at present staying in my native place.

I first went to School at the age of 8 years, when I entered a family school in my native place continuing my education there until the age of 18. At the age of 18 years I took an examination, passed and became a scholar under the Ssu-Zai (Foreign Knowledge) system which was introduced during the Ching Dynasty. I studied under a tutor in my native place until I was 28 years of age, when I proceeded to Peking and there took an examination at the 2nd Imperial Academy. On passing this examination I was selected to become a civil officer under the Imperial Government. I remained in Peking for a period of about 6 years altogether and then was sent to Soochow where I took over the post of President of the Judicial Yuan. I actually took over the office in 1910 one year before the revolution. At the outbreak of the revolution I took up the post of secretary to Sung Tsh-chuan (程德全) who was that time a "President of the Kiangsu Province". I proceeded with him to the attack on Nanking which took place on 15th day of the 8th moon 1911. The siege of Nanking lasted about one month when the holders gave in. With the fall of Nanking I left the employment of Sung Tsh-chuan and entered the service of Dr. Sun Yat-sen who had been selected temporary President and had established his office in Nanking which

city had been chosen as the temporary capital. About one year after taking office as temporary President Dr. Sun Yat-sen handed over office to Li Yuan-hung (黎元洪) who had been selected as the first President and who had established his government at Peking. With the formation of the new government I left the services of Dr. Sun-Yat-sen and went to Peking, entering the services of Li Yuan-hung as his secretary and Political advisor. When Li Yuan-hung completed his term of office, I entered the service of Yuan Shi-kai (袁世凱) who succeeded him. I remained in the employ of Yuan Shi-kai (袁世凱) as secretary and political advisor until his death, at which I took service in the same capacity with Feng Kuo-tsang (馮國璋). Feng's death occurred about one year after he took office I therefore entered the service of Sun Yat-sen, who was the next *after being in office 2 years then the Kung resigned* president. I did likewise and returned to my native place in Shantung. After being at home for a short period I re-entered the service of the Republic and took up the work as advisor to the offices of the Ministries of Finance Education etc. During this period I paid numerous visits to my native place. I finally left the service of the government in 1929 when I made my last trip to Peking. Soon after my resignation I went to Shantung and remained there for about two years during which time I prepared manuscripts for books on politics, economics, philosophy and law. I completed my work on the books by the end of 1930. I left Shantung in April, and proceeded to Peking at

the instance of Shin Young-loo (史容魯), Commander of the 4th Route Army in Kansu to apply to the Hankow Government for funds for the 4th Route Army. I went to the military headquarters where I made application to General Chu Wei-teh (朱德法), Chief of Staff. The application was rejected but the funds at that time had not been raised. Ten days later after my arrival in Hankow I was arrested by the Hankow Garrison Commander's Headquarters on the charge of fabricating rumours, starting agitation, and conducting subversive correspondence in a secret code and an attempted Coup d'Etat against General Zhu Zhe-tung (朱德林) of the 26th Army Corps in Hanyu. I was detained in Headquarters of the Garrison Commander for about 4 months. On my release I took up residence in Hankow, remaining there for about 2 months, then came to Shanghai arriving here on November 23, 1931. I took a room in the Far Eastern Hotel and later moved to the Chai Loh Hotel on Whistler Road. Later in the month of January I moved to my friend's house in the 4th Wei Rd, No. 744, Seymour Road. My friend Tseng Hsue-ung (張樹聲) who resides at this address is assistant to the Commander of the Sincere Militia Suppression Corps. Tseng told me that I could have a room on the ground floor of No. 744 4th Wei Rd, Seymour Road. Soon after the start of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai I went to see D. Yokoyama at the Palace Hotel, Room 128 and asked him to render me some assistance in getting some of my friends out of the Chapei area.

All my dealings with Japanese have been for the same purpose.

Hitherto I have omitted to state that about 19 years I was Superintendent in charge of Chinese students in Japan and whilst there I made a number of Japanese friends.

Translation of a document found during a raid on the
the home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No.744 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road at noon on March 19th, 1932.

Kuo, Commander of the 26th Division of the National Army,

According to the No.204 letter of the Garrison
Commander's Headquarters of Hankow, during the inspection
of postal matters they discovered a Japanese telegram
entitled "Telegram from the Song Dau (Japanese) Consul-
General at Tientsin to the Acting Consul-General Shigimitsu
of Shanghai" in company with a paper written according to
a secret code in a roll of mosquito paper sent to Tsiang
Ming Jih, Sing Hwa Hotel, Hankow, from Hankow and that
these documents are fabricating rumours, starting agitation
communicating under a secret^{code} and of a rebellious character
and we are requested to arrest the person in order to
prevent possible embarrassment. In accordance with this
we have arrested one Tsiang Ming Jih and seized a number
of documents of a rebellious nature including several
letters from Chiang See, 43 Yung Tsing Tsung Road, Hankow,
to Tsiang Ming Jih, and Ling Ching Dai, in connection
with a proposed coup d'etat against Kuo. Accordingly
we replied An (夏), the Garrison Commander of Hankow
by telegram and requested him to arrest the accomplices.
In answer to this we were later informed by the afore-
mentioned Authorities that one Chiang See had been arrest-
ed, who stated that he is engaged as an adviser of the
26th Division and undertook the activities of overthrow-
ing Kuo and they also asked if it is all right to send
these accused Tsiang Ming Jih and Chiang See to your
Division for investigation. Regarding this we would
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Attached herewith is a copy of the original letter
from the Garrison Commander's Headquarters, the Japanese
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prevent possible embarrassment. In accordance with this
we have arrested one Tsiang Ming Jih and seized a number
of documents of a rebellious nature including several
letters from Chiang See, 43 Yang Tsung Road, Hankow,
to Tsiang Ming Jih, and Ling Ching Dai, in connection
with a proposed coup d'etat against Kuo. Accordingly
we replied An (安), the Garrison Commander of Hankow
by telegram and requested him to arrest the accomplices.
In answer to this we were later informed by the afore-
mentioned Authorities that one Chiang See had been arrest-
ed, who stated that he is engaged as an affiner of the
26th Division and undertook the activities of overthrow-
ing Kuo and they also asked if it is all right to send
these accused Tsiang Ming Jih and Chiang See to your
Division for investigation. Regarding this we would
like to get a reply from you.

Attached herewith is a copy of the original letter
from the Garrison Commander's Headquarters, the Japanese
telegram with translation and three letters written by
Chiang See.

Translation of a document found during a raid on the
the home of Tsiang King Jih, No.744 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road at noon on March 19th, 1932.

Kuo, Commander of the 26th Division of the National Army.

According to the No.204 letter of the Garrison
Commander's Headquarters of Hankow, during the inspection
of postal matters they discovered a Japanese telegram
entitled "Telegram from the Song Dau (Japanese) Consul-
General at Tientsin to the Acting Consul-General Shigimitsu
of Shanghai" in company with a paper written according to
a secret code in a roll of mosquito paper sent to Tsiang
King Jih, Sing Hua Hotel, Hankow, from Hankow and that
these documents are fabricating rumours, starting agitation
communicating under a secret^{code} and of a rebellious character
and we are requested to arrest the person in order to
prevent possible embarrassment. In accordance with this
we have arrested one Tsiang King Jih and seized a number
of documents of a rebellious nature including several
letters from Chiang See, 43 Yung Tsing Tsung Road, Hankow,
to Tsiang King Jih, and Ling Ching Dai, in connection
with a proposed coup d'etat against Kuo. Accordingly
we replied Au (夏), the Garrison Commander of Hankow
by telegram and requested him to arrest the accomplice.
In answer to this we were later informed by the afore-
mentioned Authorities that one Chiang See had been arrest-
ed, who stated that he is engaged as an officer of the
26th Division and undertook the activities of overthrow-
ing Kuo and they also asked if it is all right to send
these accused Tsiang King Jih and Chiang See to your
Division for investigation. Regarding this we would
like to get a reply from you.

Attached herewith is a copy of the original letter
from the Garrison Commander's Headquarters, the Japanese
telegram with translation and three letters written by
Chiang See.

Translation of a document found during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No. 744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour Road at noon on March 18th, 1932.

Kuo, Commander of the 26th Division of the National Army.

According to the No. 204 letter of the Garrison Commander's Headquarters of Hankow, during the inspection of postal matters they discovered a Japanese telegram entitled "Telegram from the Song Dau (Japanese) Consul-General at Tientsin to the Acting Consul-General Shigimitsu of Shanghai" in company with a paper written according to a secret code in a roll of mosquito paper sent to Tsiang Ming Jih, King Hua Hotel, Hankow, from Hankow and that these documents are fabricating rumours, starting agitation communicating under a secret^{code} and of a rebellious character and we are requested to arrest the person in order to prevent possible embarrassment. In accordance with this we have arrested one Tsiang Ming Jih and seized a number of documents of a rebellious nature including several letters from Chiang See, 43 Yang Tsing Tsung Road, Hankow, to Tsiang Ming Jih, and Ling Ching Dai, in connection with a proposed coup d'etat against Kuo. Accordingly we replied An (袁), the Garrison Commander of Hankow by telegram and requested him to arrest the accomplice. In answer to this we were later informed by the aforementioned Authorities that one Chiang See had been arrested, who stated that he is engaged as an adviser of the 26th Division and undertook the activities of overthrowing Kuo and they also asked if it is all right to send these accused Tsiang Ming Jih and Chiang See to your Division for investigation. Regarding this we would like to get a reply from you.

Attached herewith is a copy of the original letter from the Garrison Commander's Headquarters, the Japanese telegram with translation and three letters written by Chiang See.

16

Translation of a document found during a raid on
the home of Tshang Ming-jih. No 744 Shih Wei Li
Seymour Road at noon on March 19th 1932.

February 11th.

Brother Wei Pah.

Our company has achieved some success
A certain manager has returned to Tientsin from
Shanghai. Why do not go to Tientsin with Brother
Min (山民) and maybe there is some meaning there.

Yours Faithfully

Min.

Translation of a document found during a raid
on the home of Tsiang Ming -jih. No 744
Shig Wei Li, Seymour Road at noon on March 19th
1932.

Februaru 11.

Brother Hung.

We have not corresponded to each other
for a long time . Our company has been organ-
ised with a little success. Certain ^{an}anager
(18 Ts) Secret Code. has left here for Tientsin.
Why do you not go to Tientsin with Brother Mai,
possibility it would not be difficult to know the
time state. Maybe I shall go to the North in the
near future with a view to arranging a conference
among us. As a branch is opening here it is
possible that we shall ask you to come south .
Attached herewith is a note for Brother Mai.

Yours Faithfully

Ming.

P.S. The organisation of the company is very good
but for the present do not ask for other men
When you are in Tientsin look for those
acquaintances of the Kan Moh (Tuan Gee-sai
elique and you will receive help.

Translation of documents found during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No 744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour Road at noon March 19th.1932.

- 1.(Visiting card.) D. Yamamoto. Written in ink,
Room No 129 Palace Hotel, (Tel 18630.
- 2.(Visiting Card.) Major. T. Takahashi. Japanese
Military Office. 97 Wooting Road.
3. Dr. T. Hayaseno. Dental Surgeon. No A 125 North
Szechuen Road. Telephone 41839.
(The last being also a visiting card.)

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明哲), 744 Shih Wei Li (慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

February 18.

Commander-in-Chief Uyeda,

It is three years since we saw you last; have you an idea about the hearty talk and joking beside the sea among us and Chuen Jee (簡池) (Chief of Staff), San Ya (三野) (Staff Officer), Chih Dien (吉田) (Interpreter and Advisor), when you were in command at Tientsin and Taku. This time you came to Shanghai and I too owing to some important affairs have arrived here. I originally intended to have an interview with you, but am not in position to do so due to my present engagement. Therefore I have to write to you to offer my good wishes. I am at present engaged in the peace movement; you can get important particulars from Dien Chung (田中), Pei Kong (北岡) Chuan Tsing (村井), and Kiang Gee (江崎) (all names of Japanese).

As regards whether there is hope for peace and other measures, please tell me through Brother Dien Chung (田中)

Yours faithfully,

Name on attached card.

P.S. The intimate friendship between the two nations should be based on the people. Your Army is famous for its civility; I hope that it will not treat the people in a brutal manner, but will be merciful towards them.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Teiang Ming-chih (荷明極), 774 Shih Wei Li
(慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

The principle of root

1. I have heard that you suspect me.
2. You don't make conference about the various matters.
3. You don't practise our belief.
4. Angry.

(N.B. This note is in Japanese).

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蒋明极), 774 Shih Tei Li
(慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

The principle of root

1. I have heard that you suspect me.
2. You don't make conference about the various matters.
3. You don't practise our belief.
4. Angry.

(N.B. This note is in Japanese).

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明極), 744 Shih Wei Li (慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

1. Convene a Provisional Government Council.
1. Fix the law governing the Organization of a People's Conference.
1. Overthrow the despotism of One Party.
1. Convene a People's Conference and fix up the Constitution.
1. Organize a formal government and put into execution the constitution.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明樞), 744 Shih Wei Li (慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

Plan to be put into execution

1. Mutiny in the Interior (Letter to Chiang).

Feng. Yu. Chuen.

2. Money. 19th Route. Kwangtung. Li.

Wang Ping-yen.

3. Shanghai Question. Wang Ih-ding. Fu Siao-an.

(a) The ~~Whole~~ question.

(b) the "Part" question.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明桂), 744 San Wei Li
(蘇惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932

The following is the translation of a letter
addressed by San to Tsiang Ming-chih dated February 16:-

February 16.

Brother Ming Jih,

At 4 p.m. every day, there is a meeting of
Standing Committee in Li's residence. If you have
leisure, please represent Brother Zien (掟) and
attend the meeting. At 2 p.m. on the 18th you are
also requested to represent (?Zien) and attend the
meeting. Yesterday I proposed that you be appointed
Advisor to this office, which was passed. A letter
of appointment will be sent to you separately.

Yours faithfully,

San.

Translation of the Envelop:-

Goods Roads Exhibition
Bank of China Extension Bldg.
15 Jinkee Road,
Shanghai.

Mr. Chiang Ming-joh
c/o Chang's Residence.

From Foo.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明志), 744 Shih Wei Li (慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

The following is the translation of a letter addressed by Shigemitsu to Tsiang Ming-chih dated December 24:-

December 24,
Office of the Japanese
Minister to China.

Mr. Min Tsih,

Your letter has been duly received and perused. Your arrival in Shanghai this time makes me very willing to see you and have a talk with you, which, however, is made impossible owing to my present engagement, official and private. Should you have anything to do, please kindly interview Advisor Ling Tsih (林士) and have dealings with him.

Excuse me.

Yours faithfully,
Shigemitsu
(Minister to China).

Translation of the envelop :-

From Shigemitsu

Mr. Tsiang Ming-tsih,
c/o Chang Residence
744 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road.

Translation of document seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明極), 744 Shih wei Li, Seymour Road, at 12 noon, March 19, 1932.

--

December 21,

Minister Shigemitsu,

I beg to inform you that I arrived in Shanghai yesterday and would like to have an interview with you. If you have time, I shall come to you and have a hearty talk with you. Besides I have some important affairs to discuss with you.

Yours faithfully,

Sd. Chiang Zu-lin

(alias Ming Jin)

P.S. I appreciate your introduction to me last year of Consul Shang Tsuan (上村) who had several negotiations with me which resulted in satisfaction. I met brethren Pai Kong (北岡), Dien Chung (田中), Chung Tsing (村) yesterday. I told them to convey the matter to you and I believe that they have dealt it with you already. I hope that you will appoint a date for an interview.

(Note: The last three names mentioned in P.S. are all of Japanese).

Translation of document seized during a raid on
the home of Tsiang Ming-chih, 744 Shih wei Li,
Beymour Road, at 12 noon, March 19, 1932.

December 31

Mr. Ming Jih,

My friend Liu Ching-san's men have
about 5,000 rifles and are at present distributed
on the border of Kiangsu and Shantung. I request
you to try to find some one in Shanghai to collect
them and organize them, whereby we can make a
fundamental force out of them with a view to
completing the Chinese Revolution. It will be
best to have ~~a~~ discussion with you, Assistant.
Hoping that you will favour me with a reply,

Yours faithfully,

Chang Chi-ming.

P.S. In 1924 Sun Yat-sen appointed Liu as Commander
of the 11th Army. During the Northern Punitive
Drive, he was appointed by Chiang as Commander-
in-Chief of the Kiao Tung People Group and at
present acts as Major General Military Advisor.
Li Chi-sen is at present Director of Military
Training; have you any connection with him and
can you introduce me to him?

Translation of document seized during a raid on
the home of Tsiang Mingjih, 744 Shih wei Li,
Seymour Road at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

--

Ming,

I am very glad to hear that Tsou Sung will
proceed to Hupeh and I hold the following opinion :

1. As the matter according to Sun Ah-deu (Y Sun Fo)
will be announced at a time when everything had
been properly arranged and it is believed that the
"Straw Head General" (Chiang Kai-shek) will not
meddle with it. Will you advise Tsing not to
worry any more. He (Y Tsou Sung) will go to
Hankow to exert all his energy to assist in
accomplishing the matter.
2. As regard Mo Nghi's (Feng) case, the official
circle exerts every effort to prove that it is
groundless. Have you heard any evidence regarding
the same?
3. As there is assistance from the Interior, the
situation will not be affected and as the
influence of the bandits will be intensified during the
present national crisis in Hupeh, it is very needful
to have a stable commander. The present unsettled
situation will profit a wise person who can pick up
an excellent chance through it.

(sd.) H-n Ts-ching

Envelope: Chiang Esq.,
Mingjih
c/o 744 Shih wei Li, Seymour Road.

Awaiting reply.

From Zing Ming.

Translation of document seized during a raid on
the home of Tsiang mingjih, 744 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

--

King,

I am very glad to hear that Tsou Sung will
proceed to Hupen and I hold the following opinion :

1. As the matter according to Sun Ah-deu (Y Sun Fo)
will be announced at a time when everything had
been properly arranged and it is believed that the
"Straw Head General" (Chiang Kai-shek) will not
meddle with it. Will you advise Tsing not to
worry any more. He (Y Tsou Sung) will go to
Hankow to exert all his energy to assist in
accomplishing the matter.
2. As regard Ma Hsih's (Feng) case, the official
circle exerts every effort to prove that it is
groundless. Have you heard any evidence regarding
the same?
3. As there is assistance from the Interior, the
situation will not be affected and as the
influence of the bandits will be intensified during the
present national crisis in Hupen, it is very needful
to have a stable commander. The present unsettled
situation will profit a wise person who can pick up
an excellent chance through it.

(Ed.) H-n Ts-ching

Envelope: Chiang Hsq.,
Mingjih
c/o 744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour Road.

Awaiting reply.

From Zing King.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

" A " Division.

Louza. Police Station.

15th. March. 1932.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

15-3-32. p.m.

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day.

Second Branch, Kiangsu
High Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Further to Assistance to Nantae Public Safety Bureau.

1st. accused:-	Lee Ming Tsoong	(李 明 中).
2nd. "	Lee Hsin Ngoo	(李 西 恩 吾).
3rd. "	Lee Ts Kwei	(李 子 寬).
4th. "	Chew Ts Zah	(周 子 石).
5th. "	Chew Keng Zung	(周 幹 臣).
6th. "	Ying Nyeh Ding	(尹 玉 亭).
7th. "	Wong Tsoong Zung	(王 仲 仁).
8th. "	Sung Nyeeh Su	(孫 玉 書).
9th. "	Tsang Ming Yuen	(張 明 遠).
10th. "	Sung Ben Tau	(宋 伯 涛).
11th. "	Zau Wei Si	(曹 為 史).

The above named accused again appeared before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on the afternoon of 15-3-32, when the charge-sheet was endorsed as follows:-

" All the accused, together with the evidence and articles seized, are allowed to be handed over with the exception of Zau Wei Si (曹為史), 11th. accused, who is to find security and surrender himself to the Public Safety Bureau Authorities in case he is required."

D. C. (Crime)

Information.

16/3/32 WNK

to. b. to. l. ex.
D.S. 72.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom left, including "HC SB" and "10/3/32".

Reg. No. Stn. Louisa Procurator Lee Judge Yoon
Fm. L. D. 51. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31. S. B. D. 3369

Reg. No. 5/52615-25. Sheet No. 9

Proceedings.

Mr. Lee appeared for the Police.
Mr. Sung Yue Sung for the 1st, 4th, and 6th accused.
Mr. Zay Tsa Wei " " " " " "
Mr. Sung Fung Dong for the 4th accused.
Mr. Yue Yan for the 2nd, 3rd, and 9th accused.

Judge to Mr. Sung Yue Sung:- According to the Rendition Agreement, the Court have to make some enquiries in this case. I am not going to have the case renewed.

Judge to Accused:- Your case was tried by Judge Soong yesterday and it has been considered by us to hand you over to the P.S.B.

Mr. Sung Yue Sung (Lawyer):- The question of Extradition in this case involves much on the part of law. Judge Soong, when he sat yesterday, allowed to give me time to make out a written petition regarding the part of law in this case. Will the Court give me time to express my opinion.

Judge to Mr. Sung:- According to the Rendition Agreement, we do not have to talk about law. Article 6 of the Agreement clearly states that if the case is proved to be a Prima Faci case, it can be handed over.

Mr. Sung Yue Sung:- In the Judicial Court, I submit that Law and criminal procedure should be taken into consideration. I draw the Court's attention to Article 5 of the Agreement.

Judge to Mr. Sung:- This case has been proved to be a prima facie case, and according to the Rendition Agreement should be handed over.

Mr. Sung Yue Sung:- Even if Article 6 of the Agreement should be adopted in this case, full enquiries should be made before extradition. From the proceedings yesterday, the act of the alleged offence was in the Settlement, and therefore should be tried in this Court. It is the right of the accused to be fully enquired before handed over. The accused should be given the right that they should be brought before the Judicial Court, as the alleged crime was committed within the Jurisdiction of this Court. If the Court will give me time to make out a petition, I will write out fully explaining regarding the question of extradition in this case. If the Court has already

Sheet No. 10.

a ruling forth handing over, I ask that the execution of this ruling be temporary suspended, according to Article 420 of the Criminal Procedure.

Judge to Mr. Sung:- The enquiries have already been concluded by Judge Soong. There is no ruling in this case. I hand them over according to the Rendition Agreement.

Mr. Sung:- I ask for a short remand of two to three days.

Representative of P.S.B. :- A despatch from the P.S.B. was sent to this Court this morning for the extradition of the accused. I ask the Court to hand them over to us, as it has been the ruling in this Court to hand accused over in cases like this. I also ask that the documents and other property seized be handed over to us with the accused.

Mr. Sung Yue Sung:- I ask the Court to give the accused a chance for explanation for two or three minutes.

Judge to Mr. Sung:- You may explain now.

Mr. Sung:- According to Article 13 of the Criminal Procedure the residence of the accused should be taken into consideration in this case. All the accused reside in the Settlement and are therefore subject to the Jurisdiction of this Court. The second point, is if they are handed over, they should not be handed over to the P.S.B. but to the Kiangse High Court. The third point, according to Article 21 of the Criminal Procedure the accused should not be handed over to the P.S.B. The fourth point, the Martial Law at Nantao, has not effectuated in the Settlement, and therefore should not be handed over to the Chinese Authorities. It is absolutely right to have the case tried in this Court in which a Procurator sits with the Judge. It is the Civil Right of the accused to be tried before a Judicial Court to which the Jurisdiction is subject. If according to the Rendition Agreement the the accused are handed over, there is no use to make enquiries and no use to prove a prima facie case if the Court has deemed to hand them over. I ask that the execution of this be temporary suspended.

Judge to Mr. Sung:- This case was first discovered by the P.S.B.

Reg. No. Stn. Louza Procurator Judge
Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 11.

and they asked this Court for the extradition of the accused.

Mr. Sung:- The accused were already charged by the Settlement Police.

Judge to Mr. Sung:- They were not charged by the Settlement Police only an application was made for the extradition on behalf of the P. S. B.

Mr. Sung Vung Dong (Lawyer):- This Court is not compelled to hand the accused over according to the Rendition Agreement, if the Court does not think it necessary to hand them over after full enquiries.

Judge:- According to the Criminal Procedure, it is right to take the residences of the accused into consideration when we decide the the question of extradition, but in this case the said offense was committed out of the limits of the Settlement.

Mr. Lea:- The facts of the case is clear. They planned the offence in the Settlement. The Settlement Police do not wish to push the accused out of the Settlement. The object of their offence was to start trouble in Nantao, and the P. S. B. want to charge the accused. If the P. S. B. want them handed over, the Settlement Police have no objection. We leave this to the Court.

Mr. Zam (lawyer) in answer to Judge :- My opinion is the same as Mr. Sung.

Mr. Yue to Judge :- The residence of the accused is within the Settlement. The Municipal Police should charge the accused and the case tried in this Court.

Judge to Mr. Yue:- This Court has decided to extradite the accused.

Mr. Sung Yue Sung:- We object to this ruling. I have prepared my petition and I ask that the execution of this ruling be temporary suspended according to Article 420 of the Criminal Procedure.

Judge :- There is no ruling in a case like this, we only hand over the accused in accordance with the Rendition Agreement.

Mr. Sung to Judge :- Then I wish to protest against the ruling.

Judge to Mr. Sung:- Your protest has no legal basis. If the accused

Reg. No. Stn. Louza Procurator Judge
 Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 12.

are handed over, they will be still under the Chinese Authorities.

If our ruling should be considered incorrect, there is still another remedy in this case.

Mr. Lea in answer to Judge :- The 11th accused could not furnish security. In the house No. 26 Rue Brenier Montmorand there was some property left, I ask the Court to dispose of this.

Judge to Mr. Lea :- The furniture has nothing to do with the case, I cannot dispose of it.

Mr. Lea :- Is the 11th accused to be detained.

Judge :- The 11th accused is to be detained by the Settlement Police pending the furnishing of security.

Mr. Zung Vung Dong to Judge :- The Judge has just stated in this case there is no ruling, but the Court has decided that the accused be handed over, this is a ruling. According to Article 6 of the Criminal Procedure the Court should make full enquiries, and if the Court considers that they should not be handed over then they should be tried here in this Court.

Mr. Sung Yue Sung :- The P.S.B. is not a Judicial Court, only a Police Station, how can we hand the accused over to them.

Mr. Lea to Judge :- There is some property in the Dah Doong Lodging-house and some property at 7 Rue Chapsel. They are being looked after by the French Police pending an order of disposal by this Court.

9th Accused :- I have some property at the Dah Doong Lodging-house

Judge :- The question of property has nothing to do with this case. The property can be disposed of by the accused themselves.

Judge to Mr. Sung Yue Sung :- Your petition should be filed through the Registry office.

11th accused to surrender himself to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau on furnishing security, but he is still to be detained in the station pending furnishing security.
 All others to be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau together with the documentary proofs.

Decision.

W H Biggs

ST. Please see and pass by Reg. Office.

18:3:22

Copy for Officer in charge Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. I. REGISTRY

B. D. 3369

15. 3. 32

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

" A " Division.

Louisa. Police Station.

14th. March, 1932.

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Further to Assistance to Nantao Public Safety Bureau.

- 1st accused:- Lee Ming Tsoong (李明中).
- 2nd. " :- Lee Hain Ngoo (李醒吾).
- 3rd. " :- Lee Ts Kwei (李子宽).
- 4th. " :- Chow Ts Zah (周子石).
- 5th. " :- Chow Keng Zung (周幹臣).
- 6th. " :- Ying Nyoh Ding (尹玉亭).
- 7th. " :- Wong Tsoong Zung (王仲仁).
- 8th. " :- Sung Nyeeh Su (孫玉奎).
- 9th. " :- Tsang Ming Yuen (張明遠).
- 10th, " :- Sung Ban Tau (宋伯壽).
- 11th. " :- Zau Wei Si (曹老乞).

The above named accused appeared before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu Higher Court on the morning of 14-3-32, when after a lengthy hearing the charge-sheet was endorsed as follows:-

" 1st. to 10th. accused to be detained for the time being. 11th. accused to be released on security."

The seized property, including papers searched from the persons of the accused, was detained by the Court.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

b. b. Bailey.
D.S. 72.

Reg. No. 52615-25 Stn. Louza. Procurator Wong S. B. REGIST.
Fm. D. I. Revised 5-31 G 100 m-5-31.

Accused

1. Lee Bing Tsoung	(	)	Age 29. Unemployed.
2. Lee Hsin Ngoo	(	)	38. Ex-Officer.
3. Lee Ts Kwei	(	)	28. Unemployed.
4. Chow Ts Zeh	(	)	29. do.
5. Chow Keng Tung	(	)	53. do.
6. Ying Nyoh Ding	(	)	56. do.
7. Wong Tsoung Tung	(	)	35. Teacher
8. Sung Nyoh Su	(	)	41. Unemployed.
9. Tsing Ming Yuen	(	)	58. do.
10. Sung Bah Tau	(	)	58. do.
11. Kau Wei Si	(	)	19. do.

Charge

Offence against the Internal Security of the State. Cont to.
Art 103 of the CCRG.
For that they during the month of March 1932 at Shanghai did plot together to overthrow the Internal Security of the State.

Proceedings.

Mr. Lea appeared for the Police.
Mr. Sung Yue Sung appeared for the 1st, 4th & 6th accused.
Mr. Sung Yung Dong for the 4th accused.
Mr. Yue Yau for the 2nd, 3rd, and 9th accused.

Mr. Lea:- At 4.10.p.m. on the 22nd 12/3/32 a detective named Ng Siau Fung from the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau went to Louza Station and reported that there were a number of persons in Rooms No. 34 and 29 in the Great Eastern Hotel plotting to overthrow the present Safety Bureau and the Volunteer Corps in Nantao. He also asked for assistance to raid these rooms. The Police gave them assistance and went there and arrested the 1st to the 9th accused as well as finding many documents, shops and flags in the room. These things are of an illegal organization called "The Self-Defense Army". House No. 7 of Rue Chapsel was also raided and more documents were found relating to the same organization. House No. 26 Rue Brenier Montmorand was then raided and there the 10th and 11th accused were arrested. The representative of the Bureau is in Court and he will apply for the handing over of the accused. The Police have no opinion re extradition and we entirely leave it in the hands of the Court.

D.S. Wilcox:- At 4.10.p.m. on the 12/3/32 members of the Public Safety Bureau came to Louza Station and asked for assistance to arrest some persons in Rooms 34 and 29 of the Great Eastern Hotel. They stated that the place was being used as a meeting place to plot the overthrow of the Public Safety Bureau and administration of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. Myself and C.D.S. 128 gave assistance

Reg. No. 1 Stn. Louza Procurator Judge
 Fm. L. D. L. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Reg. No. 5/52615-25. Sheet No. 2.

Proceedings) and we went to the Hotel. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th accused were arrested in room No. 34, and the 5th, 6th, 7th 8th and 9th accused were arrested in room No. 29. A box containing documents were seized in room No. 34 of the Hotel, and these (produced) in room No. 29. These documents (produced) were brought to the Station by the P.S.B. as evidence. The 10th and 11th accused were arrested at 9.30 p.m. on the 12/3/32 at the home of the 3rd accused No. 2 Rue ²⁶ ~~Montmorand~~ ^{Brenier Montmorand} in Frenchtown. Three boxes of literature and documents were seized at the 2nd accused house and one box containing documents from the 3rd accused house 26 Rue ~~Rue~~ Brenier Montmorand. Papers and chops were found on the accused person when they were searched at the Station. The representative of the P.S.B. is in Court and request that the accused be handed over to them. Statements have been taken from all the accused.

Ng Sian Fung in answer to the Judge :- I am a detective from the P.S.B. I received information on the 12/3/32 to the effect that the occupants of Room No. 34 and 29 of the Great Eastern Hotel were plotting to overthrow the present Safety Bureau of Mantao. I went to Louza Station to obtain assistance to arrest these accused. I ask that they be handed over to us for trial.

1st Accused in answer to Judge :- I occupied Room No. 34 of the Great Eastern Hotel with 3 others. I have been there for 4 days. The other three men came to the room to visit the 9th accused. Documents, chops and flags were found in the room. Wong Ming is the Chief Detective Inspector in the Public Safety Bureau at Mantao. I do not know Soong Suk Chu. The nature of the "South-East Self Defense Army" is on the basis of patriotism. I do not know the plan of this army. It has only been organized for 3 or 4 days. The 9th accused is my friend, and it was I who first asked him to come to the room. A few days ago I met a man named Lee Ngoh and he gave me a \$100.00 to book a room in the Hotel. At first I only booked room No. 34, I booked Room No. 29 because the wife of "Lee" also stayed there. "Lee" only asked me to entertain his friends there. I have no position in the "Self-defense Army" and I do not know how many men were concerned in it. I do not know where

Sheet No. 3

continued.

"Lee" is at present. I object to being handed over to the Public Safety Bureau because I will have no opportunity of giving my full explanation there.

Detective Ng Siau Fung to Judge :- The 1st accused himself is Lee Ngoh because a shop the name of "Lee" was found in his possession.

1st Accused in answer to Judge :- I am not "Lee Ngoh". The shop was never found in my possession.

2nd Accused in answer to Judge :- I am a private "Inspector" in the Shanghai Arsenal. Soong Kee Liang is a relative of the Chief of the Arsenal. It was the 9th accused who asked me to go to the room No. 34 of the Great Eastern Hotel. The 9th accused was formerly the Chief of Staff in the 28th Army. I went to the Hotel on the 11/3/32. On the 12/3/32 I went there again. I do not know the 1st accused or anything about the "Self-Defence Army". The 9th accused asked me to go to the Hotel and he promised to get me a job. I would like to be tried in this Court, because then I would have a chance to explain.

3rd Accused in answer to Judge :- My real name is Soong S Zang. I gave a false name to the Police when I was arrested. I know nothing about the Self-Defence Army. I am employed in the Shanghai Arsenal as a clerk. On the 11/3/32 I was in my friend's house named Lieu Tsa Ming, and there the 9th accused was introduced to me. On the 12/3/32 wrote a note to me asking me to go to the Great Eastern Hotel. I went there and the 9th accused introduced me to the 1st accused. They asked me to participate in the "Patriotic Self-Defence Army". I was arrested when I was about to leave the room. The 2nd accused is also employed in the Arsenal. There were a number of documents in Room No. 29. I wish to be tried in this Court and I also beg the Court to make full enquiries into this case.

4th Accused in answer to Judge :- I reside at No. 7 Rue Chapeau. I went to Room No. 34 of the Great Eastern Hotel to see the 1st Accused. I was introduced to this place by one named Tzu Ming Gee. It was the 9th accused who first spoke to me about the Self-Defence Army. I was told that the present Safety Bureau and the Montau Volunteer Corps

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Sheet No. 4/

Conti used are willing to be re-organized. I have no definite position in the Army except that I render assistance to the diplomatic part. The 1st accused is a representative of Lee Ngoh. Mr. Wellington Koo is also aware of this organization and he is responsible to deal with the British and American Authorities in Shanghai. I was told that the British and American Authorities would have no objection to this organization, because great convenience will be given to them after this Army occupies Nantao District. I object to being handed over to the P. S.B.

5th Accused in answer to Judge :- I am an ex-military man. I was arrested in Room No. 29 of the Great Eastern Hotel. I was informed by my eldest son that my third son had been killed in Chapel during the fighting with the Japanese Troops, so I came to Shanghai to verify this information. The 8th accused who was formerly my school-mate, visited me and he asked me to go to the Hotel on the 12/3/32. On the 12/3/32 I went there, but I found that he was not in the room. Later, he came and soon after we were all arrested. I know nothing about the "Self Defence Army".

6th Accused in answer to Judge :- I was never in Room No. 29 of the Great Eastern Hotel before I was arrested.

D.S. Wilson in answer to Judge :- The 6th accused was in the room when he was arrested.

8th Accused in answer to Judge :- I came to Shanghai from "Lieu-ho". I met the 1st accused on the road and he asked me to go to the Great Eastern Hotel. I know nothing about the Self Defence Army. I am unemployed. I object to being handed over to the P.S.B.

7th Accused in answer to Judge :- I am a professor of the Dah Hwa College. I know the 9th accused. I went to the Great Eastern Hotel with a man named Kiang Sung Dao who is the Detective Inspector of the First Division of the Public Safety Bureau. At first, I met a man named Sung Tea Chin who is also a Detective Inspector of the 6th Division of the P.S.B., and he spoke to me about the Self Defence Army. They told me in the Hotel, that the present Safety Bureau will be

Sheet No.5.

Continued. re-organized by the Self Defence Army. In the Hotel, I saw the 1st accused hand over \$3,000.00 to Kiang Sung Dao. The 1st accused is no "Lee Ngh", "Lee Ngh" is a fat man. Kiang Sung Dao is my friend, and he took part in the Self Defence Army. "Kiang" later betrayed us, and that is why we were arrested. I ask that he be also dealt with as he is also one of the participants in this matter. I object to being handed over to the P.S.B.

8th Accused in answer to Judge :- The visiting cards in Court are mine. On the 12/3/32 I visited the 5th accused in his house, and later we went to Room No.29 of the Great Eastern Hotel where we were arrested. I do not know the 9th accused. The 7th accused was in Room No.29 when we first entered. I object to being handed over to the Public Safety Bureau.

9th Accused :- I am a returned student from Japan. The statement I made at the S tation is contradictory because the translation cannot fully carry out my own meaning. I met the 1st accused in February last year. On the 9/3/32 he came to my house but he did not meet me. Later, he sent me a note asking me to go to the Great Eastern Hotel, and I went there and met him. He talked to me about the organization of the Self Defence Army. He told me that the Public Safety Bureau and the Volunteer Corps at Nantao are all willing to be re-organized. I suggested to him that if ~~the~~ such an army would not harm the Public it could be organized. I also spoke to him about anti-Tsiang Ka Zah for the non-resistance of the Japanese Invasion in the 3 Eastern Provinces. I object to being handed over to the Public Safety Bureau because I have enough chance to explain here.

10th Accused :- I reside at 26 Rue Brenier Montmorand with Soong Chi Liang and the 11th accused. The 11th accused is my nephew and so is Soong S Tsang. "Zan Yao" is not my alias. "Yan Yao" is the name of my relative. The letter in Court was written by a man named Tong Sung and it was not addressed to me. Soong Zung Le is the name of my brother. I do not know anything about the Self Defence Army. I know the 2nd and 3rd accused.

Sheet No. 6

Detective Ng Siau Fung in answer to Judge :- The 10th and 11th accused were arrested in the house off Rue Brenier Montmerand when the premises were visited in search of documents.

11th accused:- The 10th accused is my uncle. I live in his house. The 11th accused is a teacher in the Arsenal. Soong Kyi Liang is my cousin. Soong Zung Sah is the name of the father of Soong Sah Tsaung. I work in the Arsenal and I earn \$9.00 per month. I object to being handed over. I can furnish security.

Wit. Kiang Sung Dao :- I am a Detective Inspector of the Public Safety Bureau. I admitted to Court that I took part in the organization of the Self Defense Army on behalf of the Public Safety Bureau but I arrested these accused because the League Commission will arrive today in Shanghai and it would be a disgrace to China if any violence should occur now in Nantao. The 7th. accused is my friend and he asked me to assist in the organization of the Self Defense Army about a month ago. Afterwards he effected some arrangements with a man named Sung Tsa Chu who is a detective in charge of the 8th. Division of the P.S. Bureau. I am certain of this as Sung phoned to me about the matter at 5.00 p.m. on the 8th. inst. At 4.0 p.m. on the 9th. inst. the 7th. came to my house and gave me \$100.00. and later Sung came and gave me two powers of attorney. They told me that I had been appointed a Brigade General in the newly-organised army. They also told me that Mr. Wellington Koo had assumed responsibility for foreign affairs and that Mr. Sung Fo would provide financial support and further, that Tseu Vung Gee would attend to military supplies. When they left I reported this to my superior officer Wong Ming. The latter then got into touch with Wellington Koo and Sun Fo but they denied all knowledge of the Self-Defense Army. The 7th. sent a chop to my house on the afternoon of the 10th. asking Sung S Chu and myself to accompany him on a visit to the commander-in-chief Tseu Vung Gee. He told me that the 1st. was the chief director of the army, the 9th. the chief-of-staff, the 3rd. the secretary and the 4th. a

Sheet No. 7.

financial supporter. On the 11th. inst. the 7th. accused asked me to at a meeting held in the Great Eastern hotel and I accordingly did so. Tseu Vung Gee, the 1st. 2nd. 4th. and 9th. were all present and the former made the suggestion that the Self-Defence Army should start a riot in Nantao on the morning of the 12th. inst., On the morning of that date Wong Ming went me to the hotel where another meeting was being held and he instructed me to make the suggestion that in order to effect the re-organisation of the present Safety Bureau the army should supply it with \$100,000.00 and 2,000 rifles. Tseu agreed to pay \$50,000.00, an additional \$10,000.00 as a reward and to supply 1,500 rifles. At 1.0.p.m. on the same day the 7th. asked me to go to the hotel again as he had only got \$3,000.00. Wong Ming was informed of this and he told me to receive it. I was also given some banners and badges. I went through with this in order to get information regarding the organisation. The 7th. received an appointment in the army as the chief of the Nantao Safety Bureau. They also planned the overthrow of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. Wong Ming also took part in a meeting at the hotel. Sung Tsa Chu did not do so however but sent a representative. Later we reported the matter to the Louza Police and the accused were arrested.

Zung Vung Dong:-I submit that the application for the handing over of the accused is made without legal basis as according to Art. 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure they should be tried in this Court. Further, the Bureau of Public Safety is not a judicial court and has therefore no right to apply for the extradition of the accused.

Mr. Sung Yah Sung:-I object to the handing over of the accused as they were arrested in the Settlement where the offence was committed. In addition the Public Safety Bureau is not a judicial court according to the provisions of Art. 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and therefore they have no authority to apply for extradition. I would ask that the case be remanded to enable me to make

Reg. No. Stn. Louisa. Procurator Judge

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 8.

an application for a ruling regarding this matter.

Mr. Yu Yuen:- This is a case of an offence against the Internal Security of the State under Art. 103 of the CCRC. and should therefore be tried in the High Court, which, according to Art. 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, is this court.

Mr. T.S.Lee:- In this case the proposed offence was planned in the Settlement, it was not intended to execute it here and the Settlement Police only rendered assistance to the P.S. Bureau in arresting the accused and therefore have no objection to their being handed over.

Procurator Wong:- I have no opinion to express regarding the question of extradition but I would point out that the 11th. accused may be considered innocent.

11th:- I can furnish security.

Decision.

11th:- To put up a reliable shop security for the time being.
Other accused:- To be detained in custody pending further orders.
Those documentary proofs to be temporarily kept in the Court.

W.H. Biggs
A.A. Hale.

\$ I,
Please see and return home.

16:3:32.

Copy for 4/c (13)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. _____

"A"

1.

Division.

10022

Police Station.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

12th March 1932.

Name, age, occupation and address of person arrested.	Lee King Tsoong (李明中), age 29, Anhwei, M/unemployed. Rooms 29 & 34 Great Eastern Hotel.
Arrested by	D.S. Wilcox and A/C.D.S. 128.
Date and place where arrest took place.	4.20 p.m. 12-3-32. Room Nos. 34 and 29 Great Eastern Hotel.
Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested).	<p><u>Assistance to the Public Safety Bureau.</u></p> <p>At 4.10p.m., 12-3-32, C.D.S. Woo Seu Fung () attached to the Public Safety Bureau, Nantao, came to this Station and requested assistance to arrest persons who were using Rooms No. 34 and 29 of the Great Eastern Hotel as a meeting place to plot the overthrow of the Public Safety Bureau and the administration of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.</p> <p>The undersigned and A/C.D.S. 128 gave the necessary assistance and the following nine persons were arrested in the above mentioned rooms:-</p> <p>1st. Lee King Tsoong (), age 29, Anhwei, M/unemployed, N.F.A.</p> <p>2nd. Lee Hsin Ngoo (), age 38, Hunan, M/Ex-Officer, No. 7 Rue Chapais.</p> <p>3rd. Lee Ts Hwei (), age 28, Cheongha, M/unemployed, No. 28 Rue Brenier Montmartre.</p> <p>4th. Chow Ts Zeh (), age 29, Chekiang, M/unemployed, N.F.A.</p> <p>5th. Chow Hong Tung (), age 33, Anhwei, M/unemployed, No. 35 Rue Brenier Montmartre.</p>
Name of investigating officer.	D.S. Wilcox and A/C.D.S. 128.
Initials of Senior Detective.	

F. 22F
G. 50m-I-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ASSISTANCE TO THE
PUBLIC SAFETY BUREAU.

"A"

Louza

March 12th,

Division.

Police Station.

32.
19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

6th. Ying Nyoh Ding (), age 38, Anhwei,
N/Unemployed, N.F.A.

7th. Wong Tsoong Zung (), age 35, Kiangsu,
S/Teacher, Dah Yah University, Jessfield Road.

8th. Sung Nyoh Su (), age 41, Kiangsu,
N/Unemployed, No. 111 Jessfield Road.

9th. Tsang Ming Yuen (), age 58, Hupeh,
N/Unemployed, N.F.A.

A quantity of papers, chops and letters of appointment were seized in the rooms, which prove the arrested men to belong to an organisation which they call "Head-quarters of the 1st Brigade, 2nd General Group of the South East Self-Defense Army."

As far as can be ascertained the object of the plot was to buy over the Public Safety Bureau and the heads of the ~~heads~~ of the various administration Offices of the Greater Shanghai Municipality and then form the "South East Self-Defense Army" of men picked from the Chinese Police and the Chinese Merchant Volunteer Corps.

Several appointments have already been issued for Commissions in this army, two of which were handed over, by the 7th accused on 11-3-32, to Zang Zeh Jui () Chief Captain of the 8th Division, Mantao Police and Kiang Sung Sun () Chief Captain of the Mantao Public Safety Bureau, appointing them as Brigade Commander and Battalion Commander, respectively of the aforementioned army.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:--

ASSISTANCE TO THE
PUBLIC SAFETY BUREAU.

..... Division.
..... Louisa Police Station.
..... March 12th, 19 32.

Diary Number:--

Nature of Offence:--

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

These letters of appointment, together with a Chop and Arm-lets were brought to this Station, as evidence, by the Detectives of the Public Safety Bureau.

At 9.30p.m. 12-3-32, D.S. Barton, with the assistance of Nantao Detectives and the French Police, took the 2nd accused to his home at No. 7 Rue Chapsal where a suitcase containing documents and correspondence was seized.

They also visited the house of the 3rd accused, No. 26 Rue Brenier Montmorand, where a box containing documents and correspondence was seized and two further arrests made namely:--

10th. Sung Ban Tau (), age 36, Hunan,
M/Unemployed, No. 26 Rue Brenier Montmorand.

11th. Zau Wei Si (), age 19, Hunan,
S/Unemployed, No. 26 Rue Brenier Montmorand.

The accused have been charged under Article 103 of the C.C.R.C. and they will appear before the S.S.D. Court on 14-3-32, when the Public Safety Bureau will make application for them to be handed over.

Headquarters Special Branch attended and are taking statements from the persons arrested.

Enquiries are proceeding.

[Handwritten signature]

L. B. Bailey
D.S. 72.
A/C.D.S. 126.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

2.

CRIME REGISTER No. _____

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

"A"

Division.

Louisa

Police Station.

12th March

19

32.

Name, age, occupation
and address of person
arrested.

Lee Hsin Ngoo (李醒老), age 38, Hunan. M/ex-Military
officer, No. 7 Rue du Chapsal.

Arrested by

D.S. Wilcox and A/C.D.S. 128.

Date and place where
arrest took place.

4.20 p.m. on 12-3-32. Room Nos. 34 and 29 Great
Eastern Hotel.

Crime Register No. of
offence for which
arrested. (If an ar-
rest for outside
authorities details of
offence for which
arrested).

Assistance to the Public Safety Bureau.

Name of investigating
officer.

D.S. Wilcox and A/C.D.S. 128.

Initials of Senior Det-
ective.

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

"A"

3.

CRIME REGISTER No. _____

Division.

Louza

Police Station.

12th March

32.

19

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

Name, age, occupation
and address of person
arrested.

Lee Ts Kwei (李子宽), age 28, Changsha. N/unemployed.
26 Rue Branier de montmorand.

Arrested by

D.S. Wilcox and A/C.D.S. 128.

Date and place where
arrest took place.

4.20 p.m. on 12-3-32. Room Nos. 34 and 29 Great
Eastern Hotel.

Crime Register No. of
offence for which
arrested. (If an ar-
rest for outside
authorities details of
offence for which
arrested).

Assistance to the Public Safety Bureau.

Name of investigating
officer.

D.S. Wilcox and A/C.D.S. 128.

Initials of Senior Det-
ective.

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, the Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. _____

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

W. N.

Division. 4.

Louisa

Police Station.

12th March

32.

19

Name, age, occupation
and address of person
arrested.

Chow Ts Zah (周子祚), age 29, Chekiang. M/unemployed.
Room 33, Dah Zung Lodging House, Rue du Chapsal.

Arrested by

D.S. Milcox and A/C.D.S. 128.

Date and place where
arrest took place.

4.20 p.m. on 12-3-32. Room Nos. 34 and 29 Great
Eastern Hotel.

Crime Register No. of
offence for which
arrested. (If an ar-
rest for outside
authorities details of
offence for which
arrested).

Assistance to the Public Safety Bureau.

Name of investigating
officer.

D.S. Milcox and A/C.D.S. 128.

Initials of Senior Det-
ective.

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

5.

CRIME REGISTER No. _____

"A"

Division.

Louza

Police Station.

12th March

19 32.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

Name, age, occupation
and address of person
arrested.

**Chow Keng Zung (周幹廷), age 53, Anhwei.M/unemployed,
86 Rue Brenier de Montmorand.**

Arrested by

D.S.Wilcox and A/C.D.S.128.

Date and place where
arrest took place.

**4.20 p.m.on 12-3-32. Room Nos.34 and 29 Great
Eastern Hotel.**

Crime Register No. of
offence for which
arrested. (If an ar-
rest for outside
authorities details of
offence for which
arrested).

Assistance to the Public Safety Bureau.

Name of investigating
officer.

D.S.Wilcox and A/C.D.S.128.

Initials of Senior Det-
ective.

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. _____

"A" _____ Division. 6.

Louza _____ Police Station.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

12th March 19 32.

Name, age, occupation
and address of person
arrested.

Ying Nyoh Ding (尹玉亭), age 38, Anhwei.M/unemployed.
N.F.A.

Arrested by

D.S. Wilcox and A/C.D.S. 128.

Date and place where
arrest took place.

4.20 p.m. on 12-3-32. Room Nos. 34 and 29 Great
Eastern Hotel.

Crime Register No. of
offence for which
arrested. (If an ar-
rest for outside
authorities details of
offence for which
arrested).

Assistance to the Public Safety Bureau.

Name of investigating
officer.

D.S. Wilcox and A/C.D.S. 128.

Initials of Senior Det-
ective.

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. _____

"A" Division. 7.

10072 Police Station.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

12th March 1932.

Name, age, occupation and address of person arrested.	Wong Tsoong Zung (王仲仁), age 35, Kiangsu. S/unemployed. Dah Yah University, Jessfield Road.
Arrested by	D.S. Wilcox and A/C.D.S. 123.
Date and place where arrest took place.	4.20 p.m. on 12-3-32. Room Nos. 34 and 29 Great Eastern Hotel.
Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested).	<u>Assistance to the Public Safety Bureau.</u>
Name of investigating officer.	D.S. Wilcox and A/C.D.S. 123.
Initials of Senior Detective.	

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. _____

Division. **8.**

Police Station. **1000**

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

12th March 19 **32.**

Name, age, occupation
and address of person
arrested.

Sung Nyoh Su (**86. 3. 2**), age 41, Kiangsu. M/unemployed.
M.unemployed. 111 Jessfield Road.

Arrested by

D.S. Wilcox and A/C.D.S. 128.

Date and place where
arrest took place.

**4.20 p.m. on 12-3-32. Room Nos. 34 and 29 Great
Eastern Hotel.**

Crime Register No. of
offence for which
arrested. (If an ar-
rest for outside
authorities details of
offence for which
arrested).

Assistance to the Public Safety Bureau.

Name of investigating
officer.

D.S. Wilcox and A/C.D.S. 128.

Initials of Senior Det-
ective.

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

9.

CRIME REGISTER No. _____

"A"

Division.

Louisa

Police Station.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

12th March

19 32.

Name, age, occupation
and address of person
arrested.

Tsang Ming Yuen (¹⁵/₁₈ 44 2), age 58, Hupeh.M/unemployed.
Room 29 Dah Zung lodging house, Rue du Chapsal.

Arrested by

D.S.Wilcox and A/C.D.S.128.

Date and place where
arrest took place.

4.20 p.m.12-3-32. Room Nos.34 and 29 Great
Eastern Hotel.

Crime Register No. of
offence for which
arrested. (If an ar-
rest for outside
authorities details of
offence for which
arrested).

Assistance to the Public Safety Bureau.

Name of investigating
officer.

D.S.Wilcox and A/C.D.S.128.

Initials of Senior Det-
ective.

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. _____

"A" Division.

Louza Police Station.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

March 12th, 19 32.

Name, age, occupation
and address of person
arrested.Sung Ban Tau (孙伯涛), age 38, Hunan, M/Unemployed,
No. 26 Rue Brenier Montmorand.

Arrested by

D.S. Wilcox and A/C.D.S. 128.

Date and place where
arrest took place.

12-3-32. No. 26 Rue Brenier Montmorand.

Crime Register No. of
offence for which
arrested. (If an ar-
rest for outside
authorities details of
offence for which
arrested).Assistance to the Public Safety Bureau.Name of investigating
officer.

D.S. Wilcox and A/C.D.S. 128

Initials of Senior Det-
ective.

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

F. 22 E.
G. 30m-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. _____

"A" Division.

Louza Police Station.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

March 12th 1932.

Name, age, occupation
and address of person
arrested.

Zau Wei Si (曹为光), age 19, Hunan, S/Unemployed,
No. 26 Rue Brenier Montmorand.

Arrested by

D.S. Wilcox and A/C.D.S. 128.

Date and place where
arrest took place.

12-3-32.

Crime Register No. of
offence for which
arrested. (If an ar-
rest for outside
authorities details of
offence for which
arrested).

Assistance to the Public Safety Bureau.

Name of investigating
officer.

D.S. Wilcox and A/C.D.S. 128.

Initials of Senior Det-
ective.

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

(Share copy)
Copy for Officer in charge of Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

" A " Division.

Lousa. Police Station.

15th. March, 1932.

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

15-3-32. p.m.

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day.

Second Branch, Kiangsu
High Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Further to Assistance to Nantao Public Safety Bureau.

1st. accused:-	Lee Ming Tsoong	(李 明中)
2nd. "	Lee Hain Ngoo	(李 醒吾)
3rd. "	Lee Ts Kwei	(李 子寬)
4th. "	Chew Ts Zah	(周 子石)
5th. "	Chew Keng Zung	(周 幹臣)
6th. "	Ying Eyeh Ding	(尹 玉亭)
7th. "	Wong Tsoong Zung	(王 仲仁)
8th. "	Sung Nyeeh Si	(孫 玉書)
9th. "	Tsang Ming Yuen	(張 明遠)
10th. "	Sung Pan Tan	(余 伯濤)
11th. "	Zau Wei Si	(曹 為先)

The above named accused again appeared before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on the afternoon of 15-3-32, when the charge-sheet was endorsed as follows:-

" All the accused, together with the evidence and articles seized, are allowed to be handed over with the exception of Zau Wei Si (曹為先), 11th. accused, who is to find security and surrender himself to the Public Safety Bureau Authorities in case he is required."

A.R.
16/3.
H.R.

[Handwritten signature]

to be done.
H.R.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

" A " Division.
Lauze Police Station.
14th. March, 1932.

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Further to Assistance to Nantao Public Safety Bureau.

- 1st accused:- Lee Ming Tsoong (李明中).
2nd. " :- Lee Hsin Ngoo (李醒吾).
3rd. " :- Lee Ts Kwei (李子寬).
4th. " :- Chew Ts Zah (周子石).
5th. " :- Chew Keng Zung (周幹臣).
6th. " :- Ying Nyeh Ding (尹玉亭).
7th. " :- Wong Tsoong Zung (王仲仁).
8th. " :- Sung Nyeeh Su (孫玉壽).
9th. " :- Tsang Ming Yuen (張明遠).
10th, " :- Sung Ban Tau (宋伯濤).
11th. " :- Zau Wei Si (曹孝先).

The above named accused appeared before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu Higher Court on the morning of 14-3-32, when after a lengthy hearing the charge-sheet was endorsed as follows:-

" 1st. to 10th. accused to be detained for the time being. 11th. accused to be released on security."

The seized property, including papers searched from the persons of the accused, was detained by the Court.

O/y/c Spl. Pt.
Houze received notification at 11:15 a.m. today to take the above accused to Court at 1:30 p.m.
March 15, 1932.

*No. 6. Hoilex
B.S. 72.*

March 14, 32

Arrest of 'Revolutionaries' in the Settlement

// and

Superintendent Robertson

At 4.10 p.m. March 12, members of the Public Safety Bureau requested assistance from Louisa Station to arrest persons who were using Rooms 29 and 34 of the Great Eastern Hotel, Kiu Wo Kan, off Hankow Road as a meeting place where they were plotting the overthrow of the Public Safety Bureau and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. A party of Municipal Police attended and the following nine persons were arrested:

Single

Lee Hing-tseong	()
Li Sing-ngah	()
Soong Suh-tseong	()
Chou Tsz-mah	()
Chau Keng-sung	()
Imay Ngah-ding	()
Yeung Zeung-sung	()
Sung Ngah-on	()
Yeung Hing-yuen	()

A quantity of papers, maps and letters of appointment were seized showing the arrested men to belong to an organization known as the "Headquarters of the South-Eastern Self Defence Army" (). At 9.30 p.m. on the same day Municipal Police with the assistance of members of the French Police and Native Police searched the home of the first accused Lee Sing-ngah () at 7 Rue Chapel and seized a suitcase containing documents and correspondence and in addition visited the home of the third accused Soong Suh-tseong () at 25 Rue Hing Tung Alleyway, Rue Hing Tung Alleyway where a box containing documents and correspondence was seized and the box marked as follows:

found on the premises, taken into custody

Soong Pah-dau ()

Zau Wei-sien ()

The seizure at this address, on examination, however, proved of no value and had no bearing on the case.

From statements made by the accused (~~copies of which are attached~~) it appears that the Public Safety Bureau and the offices of the various organs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai were to be occupied by the South-Eastern Self Defence Army at a certain time on March 13. The nucleus of this army was to consist of members of the Public Safety Bureau and the Merchants Volunteer Corps for which assistance \$100,000 was to be paid and 2,000 rifle supplied to the representative of the Bureau in question together with an assurance that no dismissal or change of the present staff of the Public Safety Bureau would be effected. The new army when formed would be commanded by General Chow Feng-chi (), who according to the statement of the first principal accused Li Hing-tseung, engineered the plot under the name of Li Ngoh ().

General Chen Feng-chi who resides at 146 Rue Pers Robert is notorious for his treachery against Lu Yung-hsiang (), Tachun of Chakiang, when he was overthrown by Sun Chuan-fang and against the latter when the Nationalists entered Chakiang in 1927. For his desertion of Sun Chuan-fang the Nationalists appointed him commander of the 26th Army which occupied Chong and Paoan in 1927. He held this post for about six months when his command was given

to General Chen I () owing to Chiang Kai-shek's doubt as to his, Chou's, loyalty. Again in December 1929 Chou planned a Coup d'Etat in Hangchow but the plot was discovered before maturity and Chou was forced to flee.

The statement of the 9th accused, Tsang Ming-yuen (), a graduate of the Tokio Military Academy shows him up as an individual who has lived on political and military intrigue for the past twenty four years and a very suitable man to assist in a plot of this kind.

The accused have been charged with Insurrection Contrary to Art. 103 of the C.C.R.C. and will appear before Court on March 14 when an application for their extradition will be made by the Chinese Authorities.

Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

List of documents seized in Room 29, Great Eastern Hotel,
at 4.20 pm, March 13.

- 1) Draft of a document containing orders instructing the various squad of the Public Safety Bureau to occupy the Bureau and the important points in Nantao on the forenoon of March 13, 1932.
- 2) List of names and addresses of the official organs and public utility concerns in Nantao.
- 3) Letter paper of the Great Eastern Hotel containing notes relating to badges, flags, passes, circulars to Consulates and local public bodies, password, signals and flags.
- 4) Draft of a circular telegram, signed by "Commander-in-Chief Lee Ngah (李振)", telling about the attack upon Chapei by Japan, denouncing General Chiang Kai Shek as a traitor, and urging the people to support the South-Eastern Self-Defense Army which is to effect the salvation of the nation.
- 5) Draft of a manifesto denouncing General Chiang Kai Shek and Mr. Wang Ching Wei for their "non-resistance" policy and claiming that the "South-Eastern Self-Defense Army" aims at the overthrow of traitors and the protection of Chinese territory.
- 6) Two papers containing the names of the following officers of the Public Safety Bureau :-
 - (1)
 - a) Yih Tsuen Zung (易德仁), In-charge of 2nd Branch, 1st District Station.
 - b) Hing Li Bing (何應平), in-charge of 6th District.
 - c) Zung Wei Kien (蔣維堅), in-charge of 1st Branch of 4th District Station.
 - d) Lee Ying (李英), Chief Detective.(Note) Please note that the above are intimates.
 - (2)
 - a) Yen Wen Ngah's (嚴文王) men, 1st large Squad of the 3rd Main Group, Teong Ka Dee and vicinity.
 - b) Wang Yeong Kwei's (黃永奎) men, 2nd Large squad of 3rd Main Group, West Gate and vicinity.
 - c) Yee Si Kwa's (嚴世華) men, 30th Large Squad of 3rd Main Group, Small South Gate and vicinity.(Note) Each party will consist of 300 men, 100 rifles and grenades.
- 7) Three maps, two of Shanghai and one of the lower Yangtze Valley.
- 8) Five visiting cards as follows :-
 - a) Lee Yih Van (李宜文)
 - b) Soong Fan Lien (宋凡廉) alias Ching Tsun (程周), Chief of 2nd Middle Squad of the Main Police Group of the Public Safety Bureau.
 - c) Kuo Suen Yee (郭善業), Chief of Small Squad of the 1st Middle Party of the Main Group.
 - d) Soong Suk Chung (宋卓中), with written notes "26 Sing Ming Yang (宋明陽)", Rue Brunier de Hantner
 - e) Lai Chung Kuek (賴仲國)
 - f) Kiang Sung Hui (江崇輝), Chief of Vehicle Police 3 of the Main Police Group of the Public Safety Bureau.
- 9) Receipt for \$10 issued by the Great Eastern Hotel to Lee Nin Tsung (李錦宗) together with a dinner chit.
- 10) Letter from Wang Yeong Kwei (黃永奎), Great China University, to Yang Suk Jang (楊卓強) telling about the remittance of \$100 received from a certain person.
- 11) Chap bearing the characters "Book of the Commander-in-Chief of the South Eastern Self-Defense Army".
- 12) Chap of Lee Nin Tsung (李錦宗) (in custody)

Translation of a draft of a document found in Room 29,
Great Eastern Hotel, at 4.20 p.m. March 12, 1932.

Instructions issued by the Field Headquarters
of the Commander-in-Chief. (Time)
March 12, 1932.

- 1) This Army takes upon itself the greatest task of saving the country from the present crisis and improving the political administrations by getting rid of all forms of corruption. It has been decided that the whole body of the army will gather together at the Municipality of Greater Shanghai on the forenoon of inst. so as to take an oath expressing their determination to resist the aggression of our strong neighbouring country and to establish a genuine democratic rule.
- 2) Wang Ming, Commander of the 3rd Division and concurrently Provisional Martial Law Commander at Shanghai, is hereby ordered to lead a number of his men and occupy the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau before A.M. March 13. After the occupation of the Bureau and the despatch of men for the usual post and scouting duties for the purpose of enforcing precautionary measures, the rest of Wang's officers and men are to proceed to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai beforeA.M. March 13 to await ~~for~~ instructions.
- 3) Wang Ling (王陵基), Special Duty Officer of the Bureau of Public Safety, is hereby ordered to lead his men to undertake precautionary measures along the route from the Small East Gate to the Public Safety Bureau from(time) to (time). After this, (Wang and his men) should proceed to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to await instructions.
- 4) Yen Wen Ngoh (嚴文玉), Chief of the First Large Police Squad of the 3rd Main Group, is hereby ordered to lead his men to occupy Tsung Lu Road and vicinity before A.M. March 13. Apart from those few scouting duties, the rest

of the officers and men should proceed to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai beforeA.M. March 13 to await instructions.

5) Wong Yoong Kwei (黃永奎), Chief of the 2nd Large Police Squad of the 3rd Main Group, is hereby ordered to occupy West Gate and vicinity before A.M. March 13. Apart from those engaged on scouting duties, the rest of the officers and men should proceed to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai beforeA.M. March 13 to await instructions.

6) Yao Sz Hwa (姚在華), Chief of the 3rd Large Police Squad of the 3rd Main Group, is hereby ordered to lead his men to occupy Small South Gate and vicinity before A.M. March 13. Apart from those detailed for scouting duties, the rest of the officers and men should proceed to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai at A.M. the same day to await instructions.

7) It is very important that the troops of the 3rd Division and the scouts of the various large squads of the 3rd Main Group should maintain close connections and that the resident should not be disturbed in any way.

8) The various troops belonging to this Army should strictly observe the orders of the Martial Law Commander in matters relating to the maintenance of peace and order in the distri

Serial No.2.

Translation of a document found in Room 29 on
March 12, 1932.

Public Safety Bureau, Chun Hwa Road, South of Great East Gate.
Municipality of Greater Shanghai, Feng Ling Jao.
Public Utility Bureau, West of Municipality of Greater Shanghai
Finance Bureau, East of Public Utility Bureau.
Social Affairs Bureau, Chiao Ka Pang, Chun Hwa Road.
Education Bureau, Public Recreation Ground, Fong Hsia Road.
Land Bureau, Yen Sz Yuan Garden, Ning Ho Road.
Army Club, Ching Kee Jao.
Telegraph Office, Small East Gate.
Telephone Company, Chun Hwa Road, Great South Gate.
Radio Office, Min Kuo Road, South of Szechuen Road.
Kuomintang Headquarters, Ling Ying Road, West Gate.
Public Works Bureau, Mao Ka Loong, Wai Mah Lee, Nantao.
Public Health Bureau, Mao Ka Loong, Wai Mah Lee, Nantao, near
the 1st District Police Station.
Shanghai Hsien Government and Shanghai Hsien Public Safety
Bureau, Boon Lai Road, City.
Arsenal, Kao Chong Miao.
3rd Party of the 1st District Water Police, Kao Chong Miao.
Water Police of Public Safety Bureau, in the Hwangpoo in front
of the 1st District Police Station.
Kiangnan Dock, Kao Chong Miao.

(Notes at the end of the document)

1637 From Main --- Group (or Regiment)

Serial No.3

Translation of a document found in Room 29, on March 12, 1932.

(Written on note paper bearing the letter head Great Eastern Hotel)

- 1) Temporary Admission Badges of Red, Yellow and Blue silk, for distribution.
- 2) Guest Admission Badges of white silk for distribution.
- 3) Passes, special and common, for distribution.
- 4) Circular to various organs.
- 5) Circular to various consulates.
- 6) Circular telegram.
- 7) Pass word.
- 8) Signals.
- 9) Design of ~~flag~~, to use the present design but change the characters.

List of property seized in Room No. 34, Great Eastern Hotel, Ying Hwa Ka, rented in the name of Lee Min Tsoong (李敏宗), at 4.20 p.m. March 12, 1932.

1. Blue cloth flag bearing the inscription of "Headquarters of the South-Eastern Self Defence Army" 東南自衛軍第三師司令部

2. 1 written note stating as follows:-

"I shall come at 4 p.m. to-day to discuss the matter.
Please inform all comrades to attend."

Signed and chopped by
Wong Ming (黃明) .

3. 7 letters of appointment issued by ~~the Headquarters~~ of Lee Ngho (李鵠), Commander-in-Chief of the "Headquarters of the South Eastern Self Defence Army", to the following persons :

- 1) Tsu Tso Dong (朱作同) as the Superintendent of the Bureau of Public Utility.
- 2) Song Zau Yao (宋兆堯) as staff officer holding the rank of colonel.
- 3) Li Tieh Kong (李錫公) as the Special Deputy of the Wireless Administration Bureau.
- 4) Tseng Ming Yuen (張明遠) as the Staff Officer and Chief of Staff, Headquarters, South Eastern Self Defence Army.
- 5) Li Zau Tseng (李佑堂) as the Chief of General Staff Headquarters, South Eastern Self Defence Army.
- 6) Song Sz Tsang (宋式祥) as the Chief of Secretariat Headquarters, South Eastern Self Defence Army.
- 7) Tseu Koen Daung (周幹月) as Senior Military Advisor Headquarters, South Eastern Self Defence Army.

4. 2 drafts of circulars addressed to the people by Li Ngho (李鵠) and others of the Headquarters of South Eastern Self Defence Army, to be despatched through various provincial, Hsien and other official organs and newspaper offices, denouncing non-reinforcements to the 19th Route Army which led to its subsequent retreat during the Sino-Japanese conflict in Shanghai, condemning General Chiang Kai Shek to have caused the Japanese aggression and civil strife, and announcing the object of the organization of a South Eastern Self Defence Army to resist Japan and to save the nation.

- 5) 1 map of Chekiang Province.

- 6) 1 envelop addressed to Messrs. Li and Tsang by Tseu. 李 張 周

- 7) 1 envelop addressed to Wong Tsong Zung (王仲仁) Great China University by Ming (明) from Room No. 34, Dah Dong Lodging House, Chun San Road. Enclosed letter to ask a loan of \$50.00 to defray hotel expenses.

- 8) 1 draft of an incomplete speech announcing that the South Eastern Self Defence Army, which is organized by the people, has no party spirit, and that Chiang Kai Shek was formally a loafer.

- 9) 4 name cards bearing the following names:-

- 1) James H. Tso (紀志偉) Boone College, C.C.U. Wuchang.
- 2) Henry T.Z. Huang (黃士德) Secretary, Tung King Cotton
- 3) Li Ming Hsueh (李敏宗) S.S.C. & Tug. Co., 15 Kiangse B
- 4) Shanghai.

- 10) 14 copies of Summarized regulations governing a children's hospital at No. 133 W. 4th St.

- 11) A quantity of...